

Maclean's

Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine

June 4, 2001

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**GARTH'S BACK
THE BUZZ AROUND
DRABINSKY**

**MOVIES AT WAR
APOCALYPSE
THEN AND NOW**

MISSING



AT AGE 4

COMPUTER IMAGE AGE 10

**IN DECEMBER, 1994, GAVIN HOLLETT DISAPPEARED IN
THE COMPANY OF HIS MOTHER, PHYLLIS.** His father, Doug Gibbon,
has not seen him since. Hundreds of parental abductions take place
every year, most of them fuelled by acrimonious separations.
And authorities are often powerless to track down the young victims.

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From the Editor

A business like any other

In her days as editor of *Maclean's*, Diane Boonie Fuller's reputation as a workaholic was already well established. Staffers at the time recall how on one occasion, nine months pregnant, she was entering with last-minute changes to layouts—when a colleague suddenly noticed her panting and regularly looking at her watch. Fuller, in the early stages of labour, was finishing her contractions; she insisted on closing the magazine before going to the hospital to give birth. When she moved to *Maclean's*—the world's most demanding media master—to become one of its most in-demand editors, she continued to live people with her drive. Still, that wasn't enough to save Fuller, age 44, from at least a temporary demotion last week, as she was removed from her position as editor of *Globe & Mail*. Although she initially received orders to stay, they had declined recently, and she had buried herself with senior executives of the magazine's owner, Canadian News Publications Inc.

Fuller will remember somewhere soon, but the last editor serves as a reminder that at the end, journalism is a business like any other in some important exigencies like profitability, maximizing reader share and operating as efficiently as possible even alongside the commercial mandate of serving the public's right-to-know. The media smorgasbord days in film complements are buying newspapers, magazines and television stations in search of the magic property of convergence, debate has begun anew over whether—or when—to 30 foreign-ownership restrictions on Canadian media properties, and everyone is searching ways to meet the shifting interests of an ever-shifting audience.

Largely because of the newspaper war between the *National Post* and *The Globe and Mail*, recent years have marked a boom time for journalists, with more jobs and higher salaries.

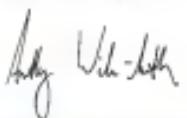
NEWSROOM NOTES

The pain of abduction

In her 15 years at *Maclean's*, Senior Writer Patricia Chisholm has often covered social and family issues for the magazine. With this week's cover, she tackles the problem of parental abduction. In reporting the story, Chisholm says she was struck by what is rarely glimpsed behind the headlines—the prolonged effort on the part of parents

lastly, that has changed dramatically. Senior executives at both papers acknowledge that the war has become too costly for both sides. The *Globe* is offering buyouts to reduce the size of its newsroom staff, while Conrad Black, CEO of Hollinger newspapers, plus editorial cuts at his papers, and the Sun Media chain recently reduced its workforce by five per cent.

Maclean's, as regular readers know, has launched a process of redefining how we see our role as Canada's newsroom. "We are moving in a direction that focuses less on law week news, and more on discussion of ongoing issues of debate. We think there are many advantages to closing us, but there is a cost in human terms we don't need so many people to do once done. Last week, we announced our intention to implement layoffs shortly that could reduce staff by up to a dozen members. It is a painful time. Businesses always have a supply of sensible-standing arguments to offer any time a staff reduction occurs, and in this case, we also think we have solid reasons for doing so. But if we ignore the toll such actions take on a personal level, the process becomes needlessly dehumanizing. Newspapers and magazines regularly report job losses in other sectors, usually employing a matter-of-fact tone when we do so. Sometimes, journalists behave as though we exist outside of the communities that affect society at large. Not so."



weirather@freeclear.ca to comment on From the Editor



left behind to get their children back, and the intense pain inflicted on all family members. "I was appalled by the doggedness of the parents, how they are willing to put everything on hold to find the kids," Chisholm says. She was also struck by their frustration with the system, and by how difficult it can be to track down a missing child when a parent decides to disappear—often without a trace. "Sometimes," she says, "it seems if you do the detective work yourself, it won't happen." Chisholm also notes that, being the parent of young children herself, this was a particularly wrenching and poignant story to report. "Imagine how it feels," she says, "if one day your child is gone, seemingly forever." As her story runs close, no many parents know that pain.

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The Mail

Unanswerable why

"Cancer, why me?" certainly struck a chord (Cover, May 21). In October, 1988, I survived massive radical throat and neck surgery for squamous cell carcinoma. The pleasure of food was removed from me and the cancer is spreading in my lungs. As a non-smoker who exercised regularly and was very careful about my diet, I have had those very words to myself many times. Nurses at the hospital where I recuperated told me that they are seeing more and more non-smokers coming in with cancers that formerly were found mainly among smokers, i.e., cancers of the tongue, mouth, throat and larynx. I live in a province where the land is rapidly cleared with wood and pest sprays. We are among oil wells giving off noxious gases. In other parts of Canada, we have polluted air and water, as well as waste dumps left behind by mining and manufacturing interests. Perhaps the question should be: "Why not?"

Howard Spitzer, Weston, Sask.

After six cancers in the past 18 years—and I'm only 39—I've never asked the question "Why me"? When I go to the place where the question could be an-

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owed, it really wasn't anyone's anymore. My father told me upon my first diagnosis, ovarian cancer while I was pregnant with my son, that if I was able to help just one other person going through the same thing, that was my answer to "why?" In October, I opened a breast cancer awareness store in Toronto, and in February, I launched an adult with foundation for people living with breast cancer, based on asking why. I make lemonade from the lemons.

Globe Reader, Toronto

This is in response to the opinion who sees progress in the quest for nutritional food as the single largest now available in fast-food restaurants what progress indeed! Learning to cook is the way to go, not wasting apex-marinated for a lesser evil from a fast-food restaurant.

Globe-Soberg-Krymmerleib, Edmonton

Water bugs

I was impressed with your excellent article about the continuing threat raccoons pose to the safety of our country's drinking water ("A bug's life," Canada, May 21). The comment "it's worth getting to know some of the bugs that have no business in our drinking water" leads me to ask if our politicians are "getting to know" these microbes, and if so, why the complacency?

Mark Polson, London, Ont.

My son was infected with Giardia when he was very young, and we still dealing with the effects on our later. While Giardia is a minor problem in a non-beer disease, it is common in day-care centres and any other institution conducive to social contact. While in some people Giardia causes a week or two of intestinal trouble, it did become a chronic infection, as it did in my son. Diagnoses are not easy, as implied by your article. The tests available in Canada are time-consuming, I sus-

Bereft in B.C.

In his Dec. 1, 1975, essay for *Maclean's* (reprinted in his book *Last Rager Fests*), Alan Fotheringham reminded us that Angus Macfie of CCF fame aptly described politics in Canada with the observation that "in the Maritimes politics was a disease, in Ontario a business, on the Prairies a poison and in British Columbia entertainment." I regret to say that B.C. politics ("Back to the land," Canada, May 28) is no longer very entertaining. Instead, there was the Marijuana party, but by all accounts, it should really call itself the B.C. Hung party. The only thing that seems to have gone up in smoke is its sense of humor. There were no Rhinos, no silly party, no *Anorak de Coors*. Never mind who's leading the government here, who's going to make us laugh?

M. L. Hermann, Guelph, Ont.

pack a lot of parents are trying to cope with their child's chronic intestinal upset, diagnosing it as lactose intolerance or a host of other possible causes, while all along the culprit is a parasite picked up at day care. Justyna Leonti-Lawes, Russell, Ont.

Entitled to a seat

So, Barbara Amiel thinks that it is all right for a common cancer to discriminate against a person who is overweight since overprotecting them imposes a financial burden on the service provider ("Flying to never-neverland," May 21). Why isn't she outraged? Amiel is correct, though we are heading for never-never land where those who do not fit the norm are simply not welcome to participate.

Jim Hayes, Toronto

What may be considered entitlement for some may not be considered entitlement for others. Consider the following: should someone who inherited a fortune without having worked for it be "entitled" to certain benefits (including a larger life-line seat) than someone less fortunate—albeit hard-working—is not. Or better still, should someone who married into a fortune be "entitled" to certain benefits that

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someone less fortunate (and perhaps less attractive) is not. I propose the following: Given that the seats in first class are roughly 30 percent larger than those in the economy class, and given that there are generally a number of empty seats, simply make the switch for the same price. Since many in first class are there thanks to "inherited entitlement," this strikes me as a reasonable compromise.

Howard Foster, Altona, Ont.

My wife and I king- and queen-size. When we fly, we try business class first, and if that is not available to us, we purchase an extra seat because, as we well know, it is uncomfortable, but mainly as we will not see the look of terror on a future passenger. Linda McKay-Panos, who has complained that she is being discriminated against because she has to buy two seats on an airplane, needs to take a good look at herself and her so-called right.

Dave Kress, Waterloo

One man's poison

Interesting what a point of view reveals. In the chart accompanying "Then there were three" (Business, May 21), under "Reasons to avoid Winstar" are some of the very reasons why I fly that airline. Limited number of routes they got me where I want to go. That's fine. I'm not a fan of tobacco, no traffic considerations, easy access, affordable on-the-podium, friendly atmosphere. No onboard meals on flight meals have generally been a right-of-experience. I would rather avoid, especially if I get to where I'm going in four hours. No baggage connections, less chance for the major airlines to lose my bags. No business class I get to my seat faster.

Jack O'Neill, Hamilton

Private-school break

Despite what it says in "A commercial not break" (The Week that Was, May 21), it is not unique for a Canadian province to offer relief to taxpayers who support independent schools. Manitoba, Alberta and

British Columbia, to name a few, have been providing substantial funding for approved independent schools for a number of years. Perhaps Ontario's formula for such support is unique among other provinces, but it is in fact lagging behind in providing parental choice via support to the province's independent schools.

Wilma Harte, St. Catharines, Ont.

Where the blame falls

Year May 7 covering "Hell on wheels" highlighting Canada's eagle-eyed approach—specific castles—was ridiculous, and the conclusion that the driver is "the main culprit" is well supported by scientific evidence. The suggested cure, however, better driver training, seems to be proven. And why were slowing down and not drinking not included in the "And live to tell about it?" box? For that matter, why were cellphones omitted in the list of "common gatherers"? Why was so little said about law enforcement or technology to control speeding and drunk driving? And Gerald "Wildie" Kirk, horrendous idea was presented as if it were a fact though it remains a theory, guitar players don't need swatting, mind you, all the quotes from the supposed experts stand in sharp contrast to the poignant message from Carl Johnson, whose son died in a car accident. She fails to address about the dangers of speeding and alcohol—both of which could be reduced immensely if there was the requisite political will in Ottawa or the provinces. In the end, the blame falls so much on the drivers as irresponsible drivers.

Dr Barry Pines, 5086, 109th Avenue, Edmonton, Que.

In a recent commercial for Audi, a driver is depicted hurtling along a twisted, winding road, shifting his gears as a race-car driver would. On the screen comes the words: "The office, the dry cleaner, the bank. They're not destinations, they're finish lines." Until we can control this kind of marketing by automation, we will continue to have people behind the wheel who feel that driving is some kind of thrill sport.

Bill MacLean, Toronto

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Books

Overture

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Edited by Shanelle Desell with Amy Camerer

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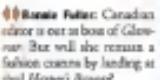
Debs holds sway! *Council turns away! And from Glenview, New York, will Senate live to edit another day?*

Bob Gray: Stock says the MP who quit as his deputy leader is "cherished." His influence in the fractured Alliance has never been greater.



Since all you want
Now, we can help it

Paul Martin: His old habit of not giving clear info on federal spending and tax expectations is wearing thin after last economic update.



Ronnie Robins: Canadian editor is out as boss of *Time* magazine. But will she remain a fashion icon by landing at *Time Magazine*?

David Anderson: Environment minister makes Canada first country to ratify international treaty to rid world of "dirty dozen" list of toxic pollutants.



De Chastelain paints the Irish coast

Make art, not war

Retired Canadian general John de Chastelain contemplated a different career path in his youth. "I wanted to be an artist," he says. But thanks to a little parental intervention, he instead began a 40-year career in the military, and is now in his fifth year as head of the independent International Commission on Decommissioning in Northern Ireland.

As an emissary abroad, Mr. Chastelain has a bit of spare time in which to paint. And his works are creating quite a stir in Dublin. There's the painting of the beach at Portrush on the north coast of Ireland that garnered \$16,500 at a charity auction. And the one depicting fishing on the River Bann that sold for \$3,000.

The proceeds go here to charities, including the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the North Ireland Susten Fund. But since appreciation for the general's creations has yet to extend outside of Ireland, Mr. Chastelain won't be giving up his day job anytime soon.

Deborah Brewster

OVER THE SHOULDER

Paid Martin, minister of Finance. Just finished reading *The Dilemma, 1938-1939* by Gordon A. Craig. It covers the establishment of modern Europe and many issues with respect to globalization that were still dealing with today. I've also just ordered *Aleister Crowley: His Great Misery*, which won the IMPAC Dublin Literary Award.

Lise Bissonnette, author, former publisher of Montreal's *Le Dévoile* newspaper, and president and CEO of Quebec non-fiction literary Grande Sélection du Québec.

"I just finished a book from 1937 called *Mémoires* by Xavier Duclaux—about [19th-century French Romantic writer] Prosper Mérimée. I collect hundreds of books on [French Romantic George Sand's] [her] encourage Prosper Mérimée was part of that group. I really liked it. When a biography is done well and in a specific manner, it's remarkable."

Dick Pound, lawyer, member and former vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, chancellor of McGill University.

"I am presently reading *The Underworld: Life, Death, and Survival from the Titanic Trade* by Thassos Lynch, an American poet and essayist, whom I met but enough at the Montreal international literary festival. Thassos Lynch is, by profession, an underwriter, and the collection is a brilliantly written series of reflections on the nature of his daily work."

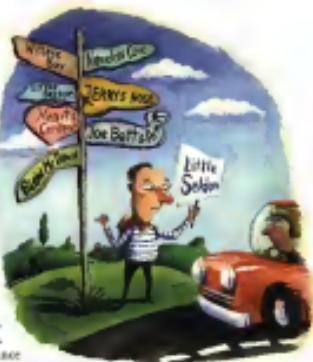


Well, blow me down

I don't take long for visitors to realize that Atlantic Canada is a distinctive land of place. Sometimes all they have to do is open a map. What, after all, is one to make of places with names like Stratford Falls, Rose Blanche, Quidi Vidi, Lady Fan or Mabouham? Should they ever clear of the snow that would downright incomprehensible like The Hawk, Bush Church, Savage Harbour, Cape Enrage, Nameless Cove and Temperance Vale? Those searching for romance will be instantly attracted to Marriapark, Marriam and Sweet Bay. But some names are just downright weird: Mingi Biggs, She Dike and Mist Cove.

Newfoundland sets the pace when it comes to the most colourful names. Tourists will discover Joe Barr's Acre, Bloody Head and Jerry Nose. There's Blow Me Down, Little Sledden, Witches Bay and Happy Adventure. The harsh landscape seems more enticing with place names like Heart's Content, Heart's Delight and Heart's Desire. And for the mighty, the ouposts of Dildo down the

Marin's June 4, 2001



road from the hounding Come By Chance. Nova Scotia has its own idiosyncrasies, tourists rounding the southwest end of the province will soon find themselves passing through Lower West Pubnico, Middle West Pubnico, Lower East Pubnico, Middle East Pubnico, East Pubnico and plain old Pubnico. Meanwhile, the total population of greater metropolitan Pubnico is less than a few tiny blocks. But in Atlantic Canada, every spot, no matter how tiny, seems to be looking for a way to stand out on the map.

John DeMont

POWER PADDLING

The idea of paddling across Canada in a canoe came to Martha Morison while she was watching the 1993 movie *Invictus* with childhood friend Corrie McGovern. "The movie is pretty obvious," laughs Morison. "But if I took place in Algonquin Park fed it's so beautiful!" Both girls, then 17, decided they had to see their country from a new perspective. Now 25, and almost university graduates, they're about to complete their tour across Canada by water, from the Atlantic to the Arctic Ocean.

On May 29, 1998, the friends began the first of three summer journeys. Starting from The Pas, Man., they hit roads, high-wheels and a tandem before reaching Manitoba five months later. The Pas, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., natives travelled a different route from The Pas to Tokevikibay, N.W.T. This summer, they will retrace their steps with each other, not to mention the weather and strange animals.



rough waters for Morison (left), McGovern

EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY—ABOUT YOUR ANCESTORS

DE STYLING: Sophie has the mustache or was it Dennis-Crookshank-Josef? If the photographs are unprinted and there's no name, trying to track their lineage can have a difficult time identifying exactly who.

STUDIO PRINTS: The photographer who printed his name and address on the image. This can point a genealogist to a town or area of a city in which to start looking for records.

UNPRINTED: Inscribed, badges and models seen through a magnifying glass can easily be dated—use further information like the date in old service records.

NAME: A new Ancestry Digital reference guide for reading genealogists—apply here! *The Genealogy Almanac* (7th Companion) due to *House Name Family Tree* has some tips for "reading" old photographs.

FAMILY RESEMBLANCES: Setting photographs of different generations side by side can reveal a certain family trait such as a drooping chin or powdered moustache.

PODING AND POSTURE: Generally, the more formal a pose the older it is, in the older the photograph because a longer exposure was needed for photography in the mid-1800s. People posed in a stiff fashion and had to hold that position for a long period of time. As a result, the images can often appear stiffer, especially with children.

CONTEXT: Building, clothing, cars and hair styles reflect the period in which the photo was taken. An internet search can help locate certain buildings or street signs, as well as pit-painting dates for fashion and style trends.

Deborah Brewster



Parking on the past

Tucked away behind the liquor store off Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ont., there is a small plot of land enclosed with a chain-link fence. Progress and civilization surround it. On one side lies the liquor store parking lot, while the other sides face single-family houses several decades old. Traffic speeds down Lakeshore, and few people will notice this spot as they pass.

Forgotten patches of land are not unusual in our cities, so what makes this one an oddity? My ancestors are buried there. I don't know how old the Kinsley family cemetery is—only that it is the final resting place of my great-grandparents and several of their children. The weathered and leaning stones indicate at least one generation before my great-great-grandparents may have buried there as well. A tall, four-sided stone in the centre displays birth and death dates on all sides, marking as many as seven or eight graves. Many stones are unreadable—time and nature have taken their toll on the engraving. Others have almost sunk out of sight. At some point in time, the family created the fence to keep the grounds from becoming a place for teens to party. Its random patches along that fence, my hat survived itself, providing a buffer between the grounds and the outside world. Except for the grasses, could it be a vacant lot anywhere?

Once again we've marked history with casinos and concrete

I was nine years old when I was first introduced to this piece of my history. Passing through Sarnia, my aunts stopped to let me have a look. I remember that we had to climb the fence—no one seemed to know who had the key. The weeds were knee high, and for the first time I saw person lay a stone. I don't remember much else about that visit. I just thought it was cool that my family had its own cemetery.

A decade later, I was living in Sarnia, and my cemetery appeared on the front page of the Lethbridge College newspaper. A journalism student had taken it upon himself to investigate this local mystery. There weren't many answers to be found. An elderly cousin came to own the property. My grandmother—who lived in Sarnia—had died so have the weeds cleared after removing a statue from the city, and she was the recipient of the tax assessments.

Another decade or so has passed, and our family has been



approached by a lawyer. It seems someone wanted to buy the property or part of it, and turn it into more parking. Some relatives, like me, have expressed shock and dismay; others are pretty apathetic.

It's true, sometimes we need to bury the past, but must we pave it over? In the constant battle between progress and preserving our heritage, progress is winning. In my own home town, the Frasque Baby House sits nestled between houses and parking garages, with Casino Windsor only a few blocks away. From that site, British and Canadian forces launched their successful attack on Detroit in 1812. In the Rebellion of 1837-1838, the Battle of Windsor was fought behind that house. Its future seems secure—since it began housing Windsor's Community Museum it has earned official protection. But the future has marched right in the doorsteps of the building and even the sunken yard is almost on top of it.

So much of our heritage has been lost. Our children think of Landry's Lane in Niagara Falls as a place where many-go-rounds and souvenirs can be found. They don't connect the name with the bloodied battle over fought on Canadian soil. It was here that the American invasion was brought to a halt.

But once again we've marked the spot with casinos and concrete. Across Canada, the odd plaque commemorates significant people or events that shaped the country—but most people don't stop to read them.

And now the push for parking dominates my personal heritage. Eventually developers will pave over the efforts of my great-grandmother, a widow with 10 children, who scraped together diners to pay for a stone to be placed at her parent's grave years ago.

My ancestors were not famous, they didn't win wars or found universities or anything else that might have earned them a place in the history books. They were too busy along our a living, finding children, keeping body and soul together. And then death: many left who remember them at all. We just know where they lived and where they died. After years of effort just to be average, they were buried in a small plot of land, which now sits in the shadow of the liquor store, just off Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ont. Some of them have been there for more than a century. Can we let them rest?

Shelley Divinich Haggart of Windsor, Ont., continues to fight a losing battle

by Dennis DesRosiers



What vehicles do Canadians like to buy?



have often said that the three words that best describe success in the automotive sector are product, product, product. It does not matter whether the company is Asian, European, or North American or whether it is a major player or operates in a small niche—if it comes up with a product that excels at meeting the needs of consumers or captures the imagination of the buying public, it will sell and sell well.

In some cases, it may be that an entire vehicle is well designed. Or the attraction may be a particular feature on an existing vehicle. An example of this is the passenger-side sliding door, a feature that revolutionized the minivan segment a few years ago.

The amount of differentiated product in the marketplace is now quite remarkable. There are currently about 150 unique makes and models for sale. If this is extended to include various trim levels and engine types, the number jumps to more than 500 vehicles. Within five years, there will be about 250 unique models and by the end of the decade about 300. With various body styles and engine options, consumers could have over 1,000 vehicles to choose from.

Much of this product expansion is driven by the production capabilities of the vehicle companies. They now have the ability by using flexible manufacturing techniques, to produce smaller numbers of different vehicles using the

What vehicles do Canadians like to buy?



Compact and intermediate-sized cars, together with minivans and pick-ups, accounted for close to 75 per cent of vehicle purchases by Canadians in the year 1999, considerably higher than Americans.

some basic engineering — what we in the automotive industry call 'platform.' Volkswagen, for example, builds the Golf, Jetta and Beetle while Audi builds the A3 and TT all on the same platform. Chrysler does the same with the Imperial, Concord, LH5 and 300M. They do this to save engineering and manufacturing costs; it's essential they end up with a lot more choice of products but a lot less engineering.

But does the Canadian consumer care about all this choice — are they embracing these many additional products? To begin with, Canadian consumers are quite conservative with their vehicle purchases. Historically most Canadians have viewed their vehicle largely as a means of transportation and only replace them when they become too old unreliable or too costly to repair. Our conservative buying habits show very clearly when you compare Canadian and American purchasing trends.

Compact and intermediate-sized cars, together with minivans and pick-ups, accounted for close to 75 per cent of vehicle purchases by Canadians in the year 2000, considerably higher than Americans. On a market-share basis, we buy about half as many sport utility vehicles and luxury cars as Americans and almost twice as many minivans. We buy three times as many compact cars. Our most popular cars each year are compact vehicles like the Ford Focus and Honda Civic; whereas for Americans, they are intermediate-sized cars like the Honda Accord and Toyota Camry.

The dynamic is beginning to change in Canada, however; as consumers are now starting to want as much versatility in their vehicles as possible. That tendency is reflected in the split between passenger car sales and

light truck sales such as minivans, pick-ups and sport utility vehicles. Light trucks now account for about 45 per cent of vehicle sales versus only 31 per cent a decade ago. In addition, Canadians are embracing all the product choices available and have similarly altered the types of vehicles they have bought over that same decade.

Vehicle segments favoured by consumers show that buyers are slowly moving to larger vehicles. In 1990 the runaway dominant vehicle segment was compact cars; intermediate sedans and subcompact cars. Obviously Canadians were a car buying versus a light-truck buying public.

Buying habits today, however, are becoming radically different. The No. 1 segment is still compact cars, but this is down a little over the decade. The sales of intermediate-seed cars have also declined, while the subcompact market has fallen dramatically by two thirds. Compact vans in companies have doubled their share of the market and both full-sized and compact sport utility vehicles have also increased their share.

Together these segments have more than doubled their market penetration in Canada, especially the luxury sport utility vehicle segment which was previously almost non-existent. Full-size pick-ups have also become more passenger-oriented and have also increased their market share.

Overall, nevertheless, the best-selling passenger cars are still compact. The Honda Civic emerged as the best seller in 1998 and has maintained that position in the year 2000. The new Ford Focus has quickly become No. 2, pushing the Chevrolet Cavalier to third position. The top seven passenger cars are all compact vehicles. Vehicles



 It must make a day of slamming into a test wall a lot more interesting when you've got a funky car to crash. Especially considering that the New Beetle's front and front side-impact airbags, anti-intrusion door beams, and laser beam-welded steel construction also make it one of the safest cars out there. So safe, that in a 64 km/h frontal offset crash test, the Insurance Institute



Thank you Mr.
Goto I have reached

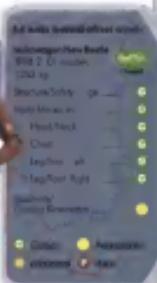
far Highway Safety gave the

New Beetle: its highest safety rating.



Start up at mile 321.000 you get Sherman
crossroads and a couple big hills of course with no

The crash test dummies were not only o.k.,
they wanted to do it again.



Pretty impressive considering that they're none too generous about giving the thumbs up on safety. And then when you see the New Beetle, you realize gee, it really did hold up extremely



Under et højt cond-like størt
du til døden (3) med infektion af din hoved

the car. And if you happen to be the crash test dummy, well, they might as well paint a permanent grin on your molded plastic face. **Drivers wanted!**



**WHAT vehicles do
Canadians like to buy?**

produced by the Big Three dominate the light truck list with the Chrysler Cirrus a strong No. 1.

Over the last few years, a number of new segments have appeared in the Canadian market. For instance, Canada now has two hybrid vehicles in the Toyota Prius and Honda Insight. They operate using a combination of gasoline and electricity. Each starts moving by using an electric motor and then switches to gasoline at higher speeds, which is when vehicles operate most efficiently on gasoline. When operating with gasoline, the batteries recharge so these vehicles don't have to be plugged in. Both get more than twice the fuel economy of the average vehicle. Because this segment is in its infancy however, the two manufacturers together sold fewer than 200 cars in the year 2000. Hybrids bridge the gap between current vehicles and fuel cell vehicles, which are still at least five years into the future.

In addition, we also have a new segment in Canada, which we call cross-over-vehicles (COVs). These are vehicles that combine two distinct segments: a PT Cruiser for example. Is it a car or is it a truck? The Ford Explorer

Sport-Trac combines a sport utility vehicle with a pick-up truck bed. The automotive manufacturers have about a dozen of these vehicles on the way and because they are targeting a broader market, they should sell well in Canada. The PT Cruiser will sell over 11,000 units in its first year.

And let's not forget retro vehicles such as the VW Beetle, the Chrysler Prowler and the new Ford Thunderbird. These vehicles try to capture a past generation's enthusiasm for a specific product. When the Beetle was introduced at the Detroit Auto Show in 1998, hundreds of industry executives walked up to the model and just smiled. You could just imagine them thinking of some youthful adventure with their '60s Beetle. The paradoxical intrinsic problem with retro vehicles, however, is keeping their styling fresh.

Looking ahead, consumers should expect to see more hybrids, COVs and retros as the vehicle companies try to differentiate themselves in the market. Not all will be successful, but consumers will have a lot of fun in the process.

**Top 10 Passenger Cars
1999 2000**

1. Chevrolet Cavalier	1. Honda Civic
2. Honda Civic	2. Ford Focus
3. Honda Accord	3. Chevrolet Cavalier
4. Pontiac Sunbird	4. Pontiac Sunfire
5. Ford Tempo	5. Toyota Corolla
6. Toyota Corolla	6. Chrysler Neon
7. Mercury Topaz	7. Honda Preval
8. Toyota Tercel	8. Pontiac Grand Am
9. Ford Taurus	9. Ford Taurus
10. Chevrolet Lumina	10. Honda Accord

**Top 10 Light Trucks
1999 2000**

1. Chevrolet C/K Pickup	1. Chrysler Cirrus
2. Ford F-Series Pickup	2. GM CK Pickup
3. Ford Aerostar	3. Ford F-Series Pickup
4. Dodge Caravan	4. Chevrolet Venture
5. Plymouth Voyager	5. Ford Windstar
6. Chevrolet Astro Van	6. Chrysler Ram Pickup
7. Ford Ranger	7. Ford Explorer
8. GM Full-Size Van	8. Chevrolet Blazer
9. GM Seafair	9. Chrysler Dakota
10. Chrysler RAM Pickup	10. Chrysler Cirrus

Overture

PASSAGES

Promoted: Lt.-Gen. Raymond Hensall, 52, will become chief of the defence staff, effective June 28. Winnipeg-born Hensall joined the Forces in 1968 at the age of 19 and began his career piloting CF-101 Voodoos. After more than a flight instructor and air traffic controller, he switched to flying military helicopters. Most recently Hensall served as deputy chief of defence staff. The appointment is the seventh change in the chief's office in nine years—Hensall replaces Gen. Maurice Bégin, 57, who is resigning. In accepting the position, Hensall noted that "Saskia is not on my mind"—referring to the scandal that has plagued the military since 1992.



Retired: Bonnie Fuller, 44, has been asked to step down as editor of *Globe and Mail* magazine after three years. The Toronto-born journalist was the editor of Canada's *Flair* magazine from 1983 to 1989 before moving to the United States. Fuller became editor of the teen magazine *YM* in 1989. In 1991, she launched the U.S. edition of *Metro Closet* before replacing long-time editor Helen Conley Brown at *Compassion*. In 1996, she took the reins from *Globe and Mail* editor Ruth Whaley—who was at the helm for 31 years. Fuller moved the focus away from women's social issues and opted for a更少女 image. No explanation was given for Fuller's departure and she has not announced any future plans. ***

Retired: Olympic rowing medallist Diane Porter, 33, is hanging up the oars. In 1992, Porter won a gold medal in the

eight. The next year, he became Canada's first male world champion in 75 years. At the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta, he took home a silver in single sculls and last year finished a disappointing fourth in Sydney, Australia. The Dobkin native, who earned a degree from the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College in Toronto while still competing in high-level competitions, will now pursue a chiropractic practice in Vancouver. Porter also plans to train for the Ironman triathlon. ***

榮休: Former president Gerald Ford, 87, has been given the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award for the most unlikely reason. Ford was cited for the 1976 pardon he gave to his predecessor, Richard Nixon. Senator Edward Kennedy, who criticized Ford's decision at the time, announced last week, "Time has a way of clarifying past events, and now we see that President Ford was right. His courage and dedication made it possible to put the tragedy of Watergate behind us." The award is named for John F. Kennedy's 1956 book, *Profile in Courage*.

While at Bishop's, the typical student learns:

- a) team sports are an easy way to meet the opposite sex
- b) quality of education and quality of life need not be mutually exclusive
- c) there is something nice about having a golf course on campus
- d) all of the above*



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* 80% of Bishop's students participate in activities outside the classroom.

'CEASE AND DESIST'

Things just aren't going Stockwell Day's way. Canadian Alliance members have flooded the party's offices with complaints—more than 1,500 of them—about an outside group soliciting support for Day. The Alliance caucus asked the beleaguered leader to personally contact the group, called Grassroots for Day, and ask them to "cease and desist" using the party's membership lists to contact people. The Alliance's governing body also met in Calgary to discuss ongoing concerns over Day's leadership. Day did receive some relief when former Reform party leader Preston Manning said he will become a senior fellow at the conservative Fraser Institute in Vancouver when he leaves politics at the end of the year, ending speculation that he might challenge his leadership.

Test breakthrough?

Researchers at McMaster University say they have developed a simple and inexpensive means of detecting lung cancer, the most common form of fatal cancers in men. The diagnostic test, known as LungAlert, requires only a sample of saliva and could be widely available in



SILVERIAN CATASTROPHE: After more than a week of flooding in Silverton, Colorado, Reservoir President Nathan Peitz proposed that the state will paid and high-quality claimants have the mineral-rich numbers to help rebuild destroyed homes. Damage from the spring floods of the powerful Loser River has increased, with state estimates jumping as high as \$1 billion and more than 40,000 people affected.

three years for as little as \$20 per test. The Canadian Cancer Society estimates that 16,000 people will die from lung cancer this year.

Oilfields up for grabs

Nova Scotia has for the first time in an offshore bound-

ary dispute with Newfoundland. The stakes are huge: potentially vast reserves of oil and gas. The dispute centres on Nova Scotia's claim that a boundary for the disputed territory was drawn in 1964, but Newfoundland says it never signed the deal and therefore

does not recognize the line. The squabbling has presented another headache for an aging exploration permit for the area.

Taliban's ID decree

Afghanistan's Taliban regime has once again drawn international condemnation after ordering Hindus and other religious minorities in the central Asian country to wear yellow pieces of cloth on their shirts identifying them as non-Muslims. The Taliban, which controls 95 per cent of the strife-torn country of 21 million, defended its ruling by insisting it is meant to prevent the country's 1.7 million Hindus and Sikhs from religious police who patrol the streets enforcing is-

lamic law. Critics likened it to the Nazis forcing Jews to wear yellow Stars of David.

A SHIFTING BALANCE

This week should have been a time of celebration for U.S. President George W. Bush as his \$3-billion tax cut passed the Senate. But then James Jeffords, a Republican senator from Vermont, announced he was leaving the party to sit as an independent. The 82-year-old moderate's defection will give the Democrats control of the Senate for the first time since 1994,

BITTER BREAKUP

The divorce was not amicable. After a 35-year relationship, Ford Motor Co. announced it would no longer supply its vehicles with tires made by Bridgestone/Firestone Inc. At the heart of the bitter breakup was the controversy surrounding the Ford Explorer sports utility vehicle, which experts claim tends to roll over more often than other vehicles in the same class. But Ford blames the problem on defects in Firestone's tires. At first, and last week, it issued a recall for 1.3 million tires in North America (6.6 million tires were recalled last August). "We lack confidence in the performance of any of those tires," Ford chief executive Jacques Nasser declared.

Ford estimates that 14,000 vehicles in Canada will be affected by the replacement program. But Bridgestone/Firestone told the company is being used as a scapegoat and that problems with the Explorer were due to vehicle design flaws. "We have compelling data," said the tire maker, "that shows the tire plane is twice as likely to roll over in a tire-related accident as other vehicles." A bitter separation indeed.



A relationship ends in a chair

batic law. Critics likened it to the Nazis forcing Jews to wear yellow Stars of David.

A day in court

About 75 people crowded into a Lethbridge, Alta., courthouse to glimpse Harold Anthony Gallup, the man accused of murdering five-year-old Jessica Koenigsmark. Gallup, 34, who was arrested on May 12, is the boyfriend of Rosemarie Scorsini, a friend of Jessica's mother. Sylvia Jessica vanished on May 4 after she went to play at a friend's house. Her naked and bruised body was found a week later in a farmer's field near Fort Macleod, Alta., about 50 km west of her home.

Spy games

Chesil finally agreed to release to U.S. industry officials the EP-3E Aries II spy plane that landed at an airbase on China's Hainan Island after colliding with a Chinese fighter jet on April 1. But there's a cache of Chinese officials, engineers and so forth, imagined that the \$125-million aircraft be disassembled and sent home in pieces. China held the 24 American crew members hostage for 11 days until President George W. Bush apologized to the family of the Chinese pilot who died in the collision.

Taxi tar ponds

Residents living near a huge Sydney, N.S., tar pond had their want man confirmed last week. New environmental tests of the region found arsenic levels so high they pose a serious risk to children. Parents have been told not to let their children play outside in the dirt, and to wipe their shoes before going indoors. For years, residents have urged the federal government to help them relocate away



Some break down after Gallup makes a court appearance

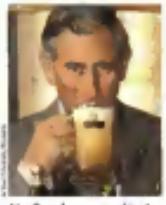
from the tar ponds, where 700,000 tonnes of toxic sludge have been stored at the port 100 years.

The high cost of flying

As Canada is passing along fuel costs to its passengers. Starting on May 31, the company will impose a temporary surcharge on domestic ticket purchases, beginning at \$5 per one-way ticket. As Canada says the surcharge will fluctuate as fuel prices change. The company recently reported a loss of \$168 million for the first quarter of this year.

A royal rift

Prince Philip's 80th birthday party on June 10 promises to be an icy affair. According to the notice of the Duke of Edinburgh presented in a



Not fit to be a proper king?

area of Daily Telegraph articles by Graham Turner, Philip believes his older son, Prince Charles, is "precious, extravagant and lacking in the dedication and discipline to be a good king." It is not the first report of a simmering feud between father and son. In a biography of Charles published seven years ago, the Prince of Wales described his father as a bully. Last week, Charles was said to be hurt by the reports—so hurt, in fact, that he put aside a birthday tribute he was writing for his father.

Not up upper crust

The cricket world, supposedly the domain of gentlemen, was rocked last week by allegations of kidnapping and murder stemming from match-fixing racket that have been operating illegally since the 1970s. A report released by the International Cricket Council stated that the outcome of many of the sport's biggest competitions may well have been predetermined by a murky underworld of corruption. Among the events cited in the report that could have been artificially inflated were the Sri Lanka Cup matches played between India and Pakistan in Toronto in 1998.



Peter C. Newman

Lord of his realm

Conrad Black's recent decision to cut his Canadian roots was prompted as much by having a compelling reason to leave, as not having a persuasive reason to stay.

Canadians have either demanded him or hung him with unrealistic aspirations of their own, such as my good-natured attempt to dub him 'duke of the Canadian Establishment', which that would the "title" he craved. His field of dreams became too narrow in Canada, so he took up his claim to being a citizen of the world, and descended himself to London, the琅琅上口 where behaving like a sultan is still permissible.

Conrad is an unashamed chieftain. He regards being designated a Lord, as well as behaving like one, as his due—and whenever some papal-like politician like Jean Chretien visited his beneficence, he pocketed his marshals and left the neighbourhood. Such pretensions aside, Black is firm and always an entrepreneur at grand scale, and so has been wildly successful. His ability to turn newspapers into money machines is particularly impressive in an age when their ancient technology has condemned them as flag carriers of the Old Economy. He purchased the Sun chain for about \$3 billion, significantly improved its papers, then sold it to Izzy Aptar for \$3.3 billion. His Chicago Group, including the Sun-Times, isly run by Conrad's partner, David Radler, is now worth \$1.2 billion, having been bought for \$380 million in 1994.

Conrad's *The Daily Telegraph*, control of which Black acquired for \$67 million in 1995, is now conservatively estimated to be worth \$2 billion. The last Robert Maxwell, who was no slouch at buying papers at a discount, described the purchase as "history's biggest fish", caught with history's smallest hook."

On the other side of his fiscal ledger is the more than \$150 million lost to far on the *National Post*, which he launched against all odds before selling 50 per cent last year to Aptar. While the paper to which I occasionally contribute, has not won us financial objectives, its sprightly approach has revolutionized Canadian journalism.

That Black should court a cushioned seat in the British House of Lords is entirely in character. A tanned Anglophile, he had his friend the Duke of Norfolk approve his family crest and fresh comfortable family enmeshed in the tradition of other Canadian power brokers, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Thornton, who traded Canadian winters for British plenitude.

Conrad has been on the "leadership" trail since track men of his life, having originally been groomed by tycoon John

(bad) McCaughey, who kept a permanent suite at Claridge's, London's premier hotel, and reportedly lent the Queen his Phantom VI Rolls for official occasions. He showed Conrad how to organize intimate banquets at the Turf, his favourite private London club that boasted 16 dukes among its members. (Conrad now tends to favour the Athenaeum or Whites.) His British mentors have included the late Malcolm Muggeridge (who once defined the perfect government as "an oligarchy tempered by amazement"), Margaret Thatcher and Sir Evelyn de Rothschild. These and other friends claim that Conrad is ideally qualified for the House of Lords; he loves pomp and circumstance, knowing how to cause it as well as recognizing its value; he has a low opinion of modesty; he has no ambivalence about being rich; he has the courage of his convictions, and he can snarl, out-think, or if necessary, out-bully anybody, anywhere.

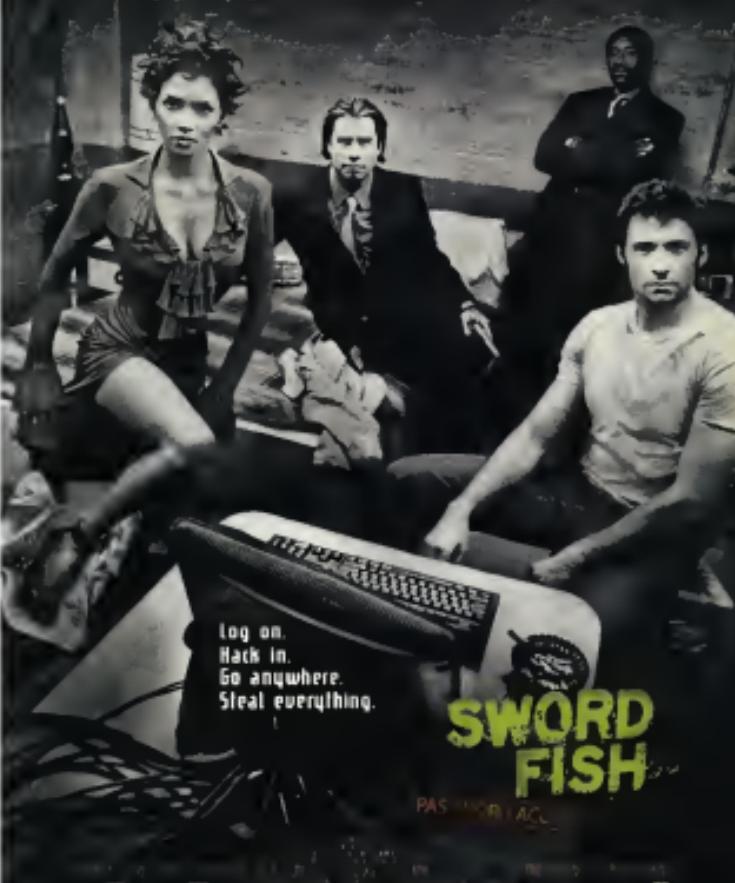
Black also has an astonishing knowledge of British history. He dedicates his energies with such depth of mind as dredging off the names and contours of every ship involved in both sides of Sir Francis Drake's 1588 confrontation with the Spanish Armada, or name all the kings and queens of England in reverse order, as well as every minister of France's five republics.

Black has always surrounded himself with change. The \$4-million Georgian home he built for himself in Tonbridge was designed by the Cambridge-trained architect Leed Heseltine-Davies, its grand Regency facades 17th-century hand carvings by Gennaro Caltagirone, who did most of the decorative work at Blenheim Palace and Hampton Court. Black's children, Jonathan, Alastair and James, attended British schools, and launched, or plan to launch their careers overseas. Conrad and his wife, Barbara Amiel, who is equally adept at the British upper-class social atmosphere, now live in a \$7-million, 11-bedroom London mansion that once belonged to the illegitimate Australian financier Alex Bond. Their presence in de rigueur at London's top social functions, if Conrad and Barbara are at a party, you know you're on the right list.

In recent years, Conrad Black has increasingly seen himself as an international operator, and was busy transferring his presence to the world stage, long before Jean Chretien had fit about his title. With his permanent move to London, he has in fact become exactly what he wants to be.

Instead of remaining a sub-satellite *Hiroshima* in a minor middle power that runs on envy, he now ranks as a major player, based in a major country, running major newspapers that influence major events. In other words, not just a student of historic events, but an actor in the history of our times.

JOHN HUGH HALLE DON
TRAVOLTA/JACKMAN/BERRY/CHEADLE



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PAS D'ACCÈS

IN THEATRES JUNE 8

AS RELATIONSHIPS END IN ACRIMONY, HUNDREDS OF PARENTAL ABDUCTIONS TAKE PLACE EVERY YEAR. ULTIMATELY, THE YOUNG VICTIMS SUFFER THE MOST

MISSING

BY PATRICIA CRISHOLM

Bouncing over the light chop on Georgian Bay, one work-hardened hand on the tiller of his small aluminum boat, Doug Gibbon looks a bit like an overgrown kid who can't wait to get back to the cottage. And in some ways, that's pretty much what he is. Now 49, Gibbon has lived on a small, wind-swept island just north of Parry Sound, Ont., for the past nine years. A carpenter who runs a local contracting business, constructing and renovating cottages, Gibbon built his own little cabin a few hundred metres from the modest cottage his parents bought in the early 1960s. He lives there winter and summer, on his own, and it seems there is nothing he wants for—with one overwhelming exception.

In 1994, Phyllis Hollen, the mother of his four-year-old son, disappeared with the child. Gibbon has not seen or heard from either of them since. Although police officers say their file is still open and there is a Canada-wide warrant for Hollen's arrest, Gibbon believes they have given up on his case. Quiet-spoken, almost shy, Gibbon is matter-of-fact as he talks about how a short relationship with Hollen followed by a down-out battle over access to his son, Gavin Hollen, turned into a personal tragedy. "It's almost worse than death, because you don't know what has happened," Gibbon says, his soft voice trailing off. "I would just like to know that he is happy, if he plays baseball—a picture would be great, but of course, I'll never get that."

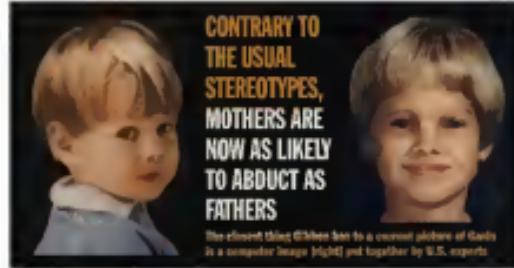
There are lots of old pictures of his son in Gibbon's photo albums. Gavin, resting in his father's arm with a bottle at the table, Gavin beaming on the dock, a home-made paddle in his hand, Gavin in a life jacket, about to leap into brilliant blue water. Now, the closest thing to a current picture that Gibbon has is a computer-generated image put together by experts at the Virginia-based



National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. They used childhood pictures of family members on both sides, including photos of grandparents and a half sibling, to simulate what Gibbons might look like at age 10. Gibbons went to the Virginia center because of his frustration with Canadian authorities. The composite photo produced here, for instance, showed a sandy-brown hair that appears to be a photo of Gibbons at 6, grossly mismatched to what he looks like today. "It's a joke," Gibbons says in despair. "Why doesn't anybody in this country know how to use a computer properly?"

Forgive his hyperbole. The loss of a child, under any circumstances, is devastating. And no one knows that a child is at risk, not just because of the criminal actions of an estranged parent, and that the police seem powerless to help, is especially cruel. But now it seems White abductions by strangers down the headlines; there were only 42 in Canada last year, compared with 416 parental abduction cases listed on the database of the Canadian Police Information Centre. Those are mostly cases where charges have been laid. There are many more instances of parental abduction that are either unreported or that go through the civil courts so the actual number of abductions is unknown.

Contrary to the usual stereotypes, mothers are now as likely to



The element thing Gibbons has to a current photo of Gibbons is a composite image (right) put together by U.S. experts

abduct as fathers, a significant shift from the situation two decades ago, when fathers were the typical culprits. Rhonda Morgan, executive director of the Missing Children Society of Canada, Calgary headquarters and a 17-year veteran of the abduction wars, notes that of the 179 cases that her office has worked on over the past 15 years, 112 abductions were by mothers and 67 were by fathers. "The situations that I see often to start fearing wife," she observes. "When the parents split, the mother retains daily care and control of the child. And a lot of times in that situation don't want the dad around, period. They don't think about the last time they are driving it, they just flee." But according to Madeline Dolley, chief researcher and service developer for the Missing Children Registry, the Ottawa-based RCMP unit that tracks missing kids, "It's not the numbers, or which parent is doing it, this is the most significant issue. It's the pain and stress that it caused to the children and their families."

That certainly is true in Gibbons' case. The abduction has been devastating to his immediate family, but the trauma has also been

by relatives, friends, lawyers and even, apparently, the police officers charged with finding the child. It is a story that also reveals the disturbing helplessness of the courts and police when a parent vanishes without a trace. Despite what Gore, Don Goss of the Ontario Provincial Police in Perry Sound says was a prolonged and unsuccessful effort to find Phillips and Gibbons, there are still no leads. "It is," says Gore, "as if she has disappeared off the face of the earth."

In most cases of parental abduction there appear to be one common factor: an extremely acrimonious separation. Gibbons and Holler split in early 1991 when Gibbons was about six months old, and over the next 3½ years, one court order followed another as the two repeatedly failed to reach agreement on issues. These battles finally led to a week-long trial, which included allegation by Holler that Gibbons had sexually abused Gibbons. In a lengthy ruling, Judge Louise Guérin of the provincial division of Ontario Court concluded that the charges were baseless, that Gibbons enjoyed his visits with his father and that Gibbons was entitled to regular, unsupervised access.

That was in November 1994. In early December, his now-scheduled visit with Gibbons called Holler's Ottawa house to finalize the arrangement. He couldn't reach her. The next day, Gibbons called the police. They talked to a neighbour, who confirmed that Holler had moved, even leaving behind her 14-year-old son from another marriage. (The boy stayed with the neighbour until he was picked up by his father.) "At first, I thought that they would show up within a few weeks," Gibbons recalls quietly.

Despite Gibbons' frustration with Canadian authorities, Gore says the police investigation was exhaustive: there were multiple searches of social services and health records, as well as banking information. Friends and relatives were subpoenaed to give evidence and cross-examined on their knowledge of Holler's whereabouts. When Holler's mother died, a probate officer ruled at her funeral in Perry Sound, hoping the Holler might come. The case was also reviewed by staff at the RCMP Missing Children Registry. As well, non-profit agencies such as the Missing Children Society of Canada are continuing to investigate the case. "It looks to the family that nothing is being done because nothing has happened," says Gore. "In nine cases out of 10, something comes up but she's gone, and we've got nothing." Gore now believes that Holler and Gibbons both have altered identities and may be living in a self-sufficient community, such as a religious commune. "Gibbons probably doesn't even know his own name," Gore says.

That, of course, does not make things any easier for those left



BEYOND MEASURE

WHEN TECHNOLOGY AND MAN WORK AS ONE


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COVER

British (left) Gavin, 16, who in 1992 says losing a child to abduction is "almost worse than death"



David Logan: CFP
Bank Manager

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and towards the end, how anxious. He kept saying, "Money won't let me come back." I reassured him that wasn't true, but I guess I should have learned."

Hollie's family has also suffered. She has two sisters who say they have not seen or heard from her since the disappearance. "I think she did all this in desperation," says Edna Hayes, one of them. "She was convinced that Gavin was being abused." And Hollie's other son, who works in a factory about two hours east of Toronto, still struggles with his memories. He had, he says, no idea that his mother would disappear. "I was angry and shocked—she was my first书法," the young man, who remained anonymous, told *Maclean's*. "I have a lot of questions. I don't understand why he had to do that way. I still dream about her sometimes." Although he is sympathetic for his mother's concern about Gavin, as clear he feels betrayed. "If I could talk to her, I would say, 'Thank you before you act.' Take other people's feelings into consideration." Tim sure that Gavin will only get her side of the story. "If I was in his shoes, I'd be mad about that."



child clings to the abductor, fearing the absent parent. "There's a term for it—parental alienation syndrome," says Paulick-Berguson, co-executive director of the Missing Children's Network Canada, in Montreal. "The abducted child forms an intense bond with the abducting parent—they have no choice." Ferguson refers to the process that takes place as "brain-washing" and says that, sadly, it is often impossible to reverse. "It has nothing to do with the love of the child," he says. "It's sheer revenge against the other parent."

The result can be deep-seated psychological problems that linger for years. One Canadian father, who requested anonymity to protect his daughter, is still grappling with the profound damage caused by the abduction of the two girls even though they were only alone with the mother for about 21 hours. The man had already spent years in court with his former wife, a Dutch national, finally winning sole custody and sole guardianship when his daughters were 8 and 6. Three years later, she and her third husband—a Canadian with an extensive criminal record—disappeared from their Vancouver Island home with the girls during an access visit.

The father, a businessman, spent more than a year and a half searching for them himself, after concluding that Canadian police couldn't—or wouldn't—find the girls. His campaign generated mountains of court documents, and drew in police, bureaucrats, lawyers, judges and the media in Canada, England and the Netherlands. Finally, after a dramatic showdown between

I'd an important point, experts say—abducted children seem to suffer the most of anyone. Generally, they are young, highly dependent on one parent, and bundle-scared by years of anxiety and acute distress. Too often, the abducting parent vilifies the abandoned parent, and may go so far as to tell the child the other parent is dead. With no one else to turn to, the

Dutch police and the abductors on a houseboat in a small community in Holland, the children were retrieved. All told, getting his daughters back cost him more than \$50,000. "You have to become absorbed in the culture of finding missing kids," the man says on hindsight. "You have to work your way into the bureaucracy, get someone to take a personal interest in your case. It takes over your life."

But the most painful events still lay ahead. The children, 12 and 10 when they were finally returned to Canada in December, 1999, refused to accompany their father on the plane from Europe to Vancouver. And they objected so strenuously to going with their grandfather that the airline demanded they get off the plane in Calgary. When they finally arrived at the father's community on Vancouver Island, the children were initially placed in foster care to help ease them back into their old lives. But it has been an uphill battle. "The counsellor said they were the two most traumatized children they have ever worked with," the man says. "They clunged it to me like vugs before the abduction. I

IT'S ABOUT REVENGE AGAINST THE OTHER PARENT, SAYS ONE EXPERT

were their sole support. After they were taken, I became increasingly wary in their eyes, even though it was not my fault. They were on the run, they became fugitives, they were totally co-opted by the process of being on the run."

The girls, now 14 and 11, have been living with their father since last October. The family decided to leave the West Coast—privately to escape the lingering influence of the motherly French—and are now living about an hour outside of Toronto. "It is devastating when they get back and they don't want to be with you," the man says. "They won't let me hug them, and they don't call me Dad." But there has been improvement. The girls, who attend local

schools, are now willing to acknowledge that the problems between their parents may be at least half their mother's fault, and totally their father's. Then he avers that his younger daughter recently surprised him by suggesting an ailing chart most parents would likely take for granted. "She said, 'I'd like to go in the mail with you, and buy you a birthday present,'" he says, beaming. "That's wonderful progress."

Angelina Medjed's ex-husband, Zoran Cosevic, kidnapped their son, Aleksandar, then 7, during an extended visit in 1997. From the instant the Teasoo-area psychiatrist sensed what had happened—Aleksandar's school called on Monday morning to say he had not arrived—Medjed flew into action. As a star athlete in her native Yugoslavia, Medjed turned herself into a one-woman SWAT team to get Aleks back from Yugoslavia, where her husband had taken him.

Armed with a Canadian order for sole custody, the incensed Canadian and Yugoslavian officials, from police and judges to diplomats and politicians, with demands that Aleks be returned. In addition to her full-time work, Medjed painted portraits and delivered paintings to raise money for her fight. For one seven-month period, the media rarely stopped by after three or four hours a night and never had a day off. "What could I do?" she says, shrugging. "Without my son, I am nothing."

After a year of trying to get Aleks back through conventional methods, including obtaining a custody order in Yugoslavia that police did not enforce, Medjed took matters into her own hands. She travelled to Belgrade, where friends had discovered her son whereabouts. To confirm her identity, she climbed to the top of a neighbouring building, and, using a nearby tree, using a pair of binoculars to peer into the apartment where he lived with an aunt. "When I saw my son eating mashed potatoes and mashed beans, my heart was pounding so much I wanted to scream," she remembers.

The next day, she went to his school while mediators were still entering for the day and left an envelope with documents verifying her right to custody in Canada and Yugoslavia in his class-

A RACE AGAINST THE CLOCK

The panicked phone call to the Montreal police came at 4 p.m. on May 8. A woman reported that her estranged husband had picked up their 10-year-old son at his day care—and could be following through on a threat to take the boy to their native Algeria. Over the next four hours, authorities launched a frantic search for the father and son, discovering that the pair had already left on a flight bound for Casablanca, via New York City.

But the U.S. lawyer provided a last chance to retrieve the boy (neither Marocco nor Algeria

had signed an International Convention that helps ensure the return of children in such cases). The plane was due to arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport around 6:45 p.m. With the clock ticking, Montreal police got an arrest warrant and then raced over to a judge's home in Dorval, on Montreal's South Shore, to get his signature. The entire procedure took 45 minutes. Meanwhile, immigration Canada officials Haward King informed his American colleagues at Newark Airport about the plan. They delayed the departure,

He was "incredibly very surprised," said Christian Brodeur, a Montreal police spokesman. "The Americans [are] nice people. They're not at this point here. I thought he was going to reach his destination with the boy."

The next day, a Canadian customs officer accompanied the boy back to Montreal, where he was reunited with his mother. The brother is being detained in New York and awaiting an attorney hearing. Montreal police plan to charge him with kidnapping. "They could make a movie out of this," said King. "I think we all had some tension backtracking with this one."

Brooks dressed in Montreal



What does she think? Middleton wonders about Brianna

soon. She then met her son as he came down a hallway, and though Alex and he was worried that his father would kill them, he agreed to accompany her out of the school. The pair jangled into a waiting car driven by friends, drove a few blocks and then switched cars. They then headed to the Canadian Embassy, where Medjed met up with the alarm by dashing past security guards. There she connected with officials who knew her story—but who weren't expecting her *Agissez immédiatement* approach. Nevertheless, they accompanied her to the airport and used their diplomatic passes to escort her and Alex through immigration to the boarding area. "The [boy] at 15-mature was we had for the plane seemed to take so long," Medjed says, tears welling in her intense green eyes. "I know that Yugoslav officials could still release us."

In the end, they got on the flight without incident and, sport free from subsequent violent telephone threats from Cosevic, they have lived quietly together ever since. Alex, who for six months showed signs of distress, such as checking under beds at night, appears to have adjusted well. But Brianna clearly Medjed will never be quite the same. "I was emotionally drained by it, it was too much. But I also made me stronger," she says.

With so much at stake for children and their parents, why do Canadian police so often seem unprepared by abduction cases? Retired RCMP staff sergeant John Oliver, who headed the Missing Children's Registry in Ottawa for 12 years, says that about 60 per cent of international abduction cases handled by the registry are resolved, depending on where the abductors are located. "It's the Middle East, you really don't have much

hope," he says, grudgingly because most countries in that region are not signatories to The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

The frustration with domestic police focus is sometimes justified. "There are still a lot of officers out there who don't recognize parental abduction as a crime," he says. "It has only been on the Criminal Code for 15 years." The problem, he adds, is that some officers believe abducted children are no longer damage because they are with a parent. And without every other nation demanding their attention, a parental abduction may drop off the high priority list. "But that is really the wrong attitude," Oliver says. "The child can be taken out of the country within hours and could be in serious danger, especially from psychological damage."

The hell of it, of course, is that the abandoned parent simply has no way of knowing for sure that their child is living a safe, stable existence. David Middleton has been on tenterhooks since last August, when his former wife failed to return their nine-year-old daughter, Brianna, from a vacation in Scotland. Authorities believe the two are now living somewhere in Europe. Middleton, manager for communications and marketing for the Edmonton YMCA, is clearly devastated. "Part of the survivor is not knowing what becomes of us like," Middleton says. "What kind of questions does she ask her room and what kind of answers is she getting?"

Medleton and his former wife, Ilse MacPherson, 40, separated in 1994, before Brianna was born, and for a few years they shared access to Brianna on an informal basis. But by 1997, they were in court, scrapping over custody because MacPherson decided she wanted to move to the United States. Unhappy with the resulting order for shared custody, MacPherson then tried to persuade Middleton to move with her and Brianna to Scotland, where MacPherson spent her childhood and still has many relatives and friends. Middleton refused, but agreed to the summer holiday that ended in Brianna's disappearance. For nine months, he has put his life on hold, running with police and lawyers, travelling to Edinburgh to look for Brianna and scheming an orderly giving her sole custody. But despite the intervention of Interpol and the ruling of a Scottish court that Brianna must be returned to Alberta, the pair have not yet been found.

Medleton is far from giving up. He has been in touch with private investigators in Britain. He has set up a Web site, www.briannamedjed.org, contacted the Missing Children Society of Canada, which made up a missing child poster and put him in contact with missing children organizations in Britain. He has talked to authorities in Britain, Spain and France. None of that, Middleton says, has been enough to track Brianna down. "It's fair to say that their ability to help me has been limited by funding, or time, or lack of jurisdiction. And sometimes it's even a lack of experience."

Now as he tells his story, Middleton still jangles up every time the phone rings in his living room, checking the call display to see if it might be the police with news of Brianna. He points out the board games he loves to play with Brianna, and her artwork displayed on a wall. He speaks of how they loved to read Harry Potter books together. And while he has received two cards from his daughter telling him that she loves him, that hardly makes up for her silence. "We had lots of fun together," he says softly. "I miss her a lot." In that moment, he is not alone.

With Mary Neesham in Edmonton



THE MANLEY WAY

BY JULIAN BELTRAMI IN OTTAWA

Leave this out of it," says John Manley, his eyes wide. He frowns blue—gray when he really wants to cut loose. His helmet-head hair is so tightly coiffed a warden couldn't move it. Last year, he collected tensing 59 by raising a question. Friends and colleagues scratch their heads

when asked to recall the last time Manley lost his temper or caused a political storm. The word they most often use to describe the Ottawa-born foreign affairs minister is "pragmatic"—or sometimes "practical."

Colin Manley, who was named to the prestigious cabinet post last October after seven controversial years at Industry, with his predecessor Lloyd Axworthy. From 1996 until he quit politics last fall, the volatile Winnipegger put his stamp on the angular department like no one before

kin since Lester B. Pearson. Building on Canada's peacekeeping reputation as far fl为人所知。Axworthy stated the boundaries of principle-based "soft power," insisting the United States over issues like nation-building, nuclear arms, Cuba, and Washington's proposed National Missile Defense program. He put Canada on the international affairs map by successfully spearheading the drive that culminated in an historic anti-treaty vote in 1997.

On the surface, the transition from An-

worthy to Manley seems to be from dynamic to dull. But something more profound may be happening. Manley seems to be pushing Canada's foreign policy towards a new phase dominated by realpolitik concerns, where trade and economic interests override idealistic initiatives aimed at making the world more humane. Sentimentality like appears to go short shaft—unless the man's recent dismissal of the massacre as an isolated aberration for Canada. And yet, many foreign policy analysts inside and outside government are already criticizing Manley's no-nonsense approach. "The earlier stuff had sort of an air of cause," said one senior foreign affairs official. "There's only so many head-in-the-sand things you can get

Manley makes no pretense of picking up where Axworthy left off. In a recent interview with Maclean's in his Parliament Hill office, he said he has not abandoned his predecessor's "human security agenda," but quickly added that he views Foreign Affairs as primarily an "economic portfolio." And the former tax lawyer stresses that keeping Canada's relationship with its largest trading partner will stay at his top priority. That doesn't mean falling in line with everything Washington decides. But it means picking Canada's fights carefully, he says, and choosing scraps. Ottawa stands a chance of winning. "Any time you're going to take on somebody who's bigger, richer and more powerful than you, you're going to pretty much," Manley says.

Just seven months into the job, Manley is already methodically redefining Axworthy's policies. In April, he pointedly refused to champion Cuban participation in the free trade discussions at the Summits of the Americas in Quebec City. In March, he re-established full diplomatic relations with India, lifting a series of sanctions imposed in 1998 over New Delhi's continued noncooperation over nuclear arms testing. He has steered clear of his predecessor's call that NATO renounce the use of nuclear weapons except in self-defense against nuclear attack, a controversial clause that drew the ire of Washington and some of Canada's European allies. And unlike Axworthy, who went out of his way in the last month of his tenure to criticize National Missile Defense, Manley has hinted that, in the final analysis, Canada might support it, and even participate in building a shield against foreign missiles if the concept proved feasible. He pointedly notes

that Canada's defence industry, which employs about 65,000 people, largely exists to supply the United States. "Certainly we'll have to take into account the benefit we have from a close relationship, both in terms of our own security requirements as well as the quite significant business interests to them," he explains.

The most widely published manifestation of Manley's no-nonsense warfare was his response to the killing of an Ottawa woman by an apparently drunk Russian diplomat in January. Surprised in the House of Commons by an allegation that



Whether meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell or being torched by effigies, Manley is busy doing things differently.

the envoy Andrei Karlov had been previously cited for driving while impaired, Manley made no attempt to hide his displeasure with the bureaucrat who had failed to give him the fall peace. Shoddy abroad, he instituted new rules to suspend for one year the driver's licence of any foreign envoy suspected of drinking and driving by police. A second offence, he decided, would result in swift expulsion. Manley will ramifications at the roadside he encountered while trying to obtain information from his own department. Insiders say Manley cageted officials afterwards, earning the enmity of some and the respect of many others.

Manley is not without his demons. NDP foreign affairs critic Svend Robinson believes he has too narrow an understand-

ing of Canadian interests. Robinson says Manley is needlessly surrendering Canada's foreign policy independence in his eagerness to appease Washington. "I'd like we back to the days of the Brian and Ronnie show," he says, referring to the close relationship between former prime minister Brian Mulroney and former U.S. president Ronald Reagan. All the same, Robinson adds, the pre-emptive view of the world that Axworthy brought no friends.

Defenders point out that Manley faces a different environment than the one Axworthy walked into in 1996. Back then, the U.S. president was Bill Clinton, an interventionist Democrat who shunned Axworthy's concerns about weapons proliferation, human rights and security. Now, Manley must deal with George W. Bush, a Republican who has shown little interest in Canada, and whose foreign-policy priorities—so far as he can tell—focus on closer relations with Latin America, particularly Mexico. The relationship with the United States was not a priority under Axworthy, says Barbara McGehee, who served as external affairs minister under Mulroney. "But given Bush's orientation towards the south, it's very important now that we build those bridges." Manley began that process in Quebec City, where he discussed international economic co-operation with Bush. Since both have completed a transition, they also called it running. "They got along well," observed a Manley aide.

Even without Bush changing the equation, Canadian foreign policy would have been in for an overhaul under Manley. "He came from a completely different background than Axworthy," says Harold von Reckford, who teaches political science at Carleton University in Ottawa. Manley's task at Industry was to prepare the country for the Information Age and globalization, and his concern were primarily "industrial and corporate," says von Reckford. Axworthy relied on a network of activists, researchers and left-leaning academics, sometimes referred to as his "Winnipeg schoolchildren." If that sounds like Axworthy was tipping into a race intensifying well, so be it. Manley can at least boast being closer to the power centers that can achieve the more cacheable results he seeks. ■

Lionel Shapiro landed on D-Day en route to international literary fame

GIANT OF THE TIMES

BY CARL MOLLINS

Even now, almost six decades later, extravagant language turns up compulsively in any account of Operation Overlord. In that assault against the western wall of Nazi-occupied Europe on D-Day, June 6, 1944, more than 130,000 American, British and Canadian forces assailed a 100-km stretch of the fortified cliffs and beaches of Normandy. At the time, the sheer scale of the campaign, the roaring swarms of aircraft, ships and landing craft, must

have demanded repetition—the myriad battles and hours, among the rotted stone, combat took some 2,500 young lives and wounded 8,500 others on that single day. It is no surprise, then, that war correspondent Lionel Shapiro, reporting from France to the readers of *Maclean's* on the fortunes of the 14,000-strong Canadian force, established a record of banner drama in his fine account:

"History is standing outside their rolling Normandy fields and moving in an even direction, for perhaps a thousand years to come," he wrote. "We mortals who sit below can only be saved by its mighty presence. But if I cannot write world history in its proper perspective, perhaps I can write a personal version of Canadian history as it was ordained before my eyes during these last flaming days, because between the little seaside town of Benerville-sur-Mer and the Caen battle front, Canadian troops have written an immortal story."

Shapiro suggested that D-Day would shape the next 10 centuries used in mockery of Adolf Hitler's claim, as Germanys new Fuhrer in 1938, that his Nazi regime would endure for a thousand years. Of course, Hitler and his Third Reich were gone by VE-Day—



The dapper Macmillander was immensely fond of his newspaper; with the Canadians here in Sicily

History



*Shapero never forgave the
horror of the German troops
who landed in Normandy*

Victory in Europe—almost precisely 11 months after Normandy. It was to be 11 years after D-Day that a special personal victory fell to Montral-based Scholastic Book Shapers. He reinforced his international reputation, and his book accounts, with a consumer novel set in wartime England, *The Sixth of June*. A unusual popular success, it captured a career that was to end less than three years later with his untimely death from cancer.

The Sixth of June was his fourth and final book. His debut work, *They Left the Back Door Open*, is a journalistic chronicle of the bitterly fought Allied conquest of Italy. He somehow managed to publish and publish that work—issued in separate British and Canadian editions in 1944—while he was heavily engaged in reporting the war still raging in Europe. His wartime reporting won him an OME (Order of the British Empire).

The novel—*The Sordid Web* in 1947, *Search for a Dark Journey* in 1950, then *The Sixth of June* in 1955—all set in Europe, finance made Americans engaged in struggles of conscience and, in *Wifelet* and *Jane*, love affairs. Mostley takes a beating, and love proves a loser. Winkler imagined a movie starring Ray Milland, and Shapero adopted *Search for a Dark Journey* as the top drama, *The Bridge*. There were also a half-dozen Shapero plays for TV, then in its infancy, but apparently only as passing fancies of the voracious medium.

Such reminders of the transience of his work—envelope, playwright, a Hollywood gadabout, writing the public's popular concern and charting our worries for *Macbeth*—prompted periods of self-doubt even in the apparently supremely self-confident Shapero. He admitted in a *Macbeth* article to “pure golf” in self-promotion. He also expressed fears that his “intellectual impotence” would result in “surface successes—like an all-round athlete in a literary circus—but no substantial accomplishment.” After that bout of fretting came the dramatic denouement—the success of *The Sixth of June*—a story of how an American army of

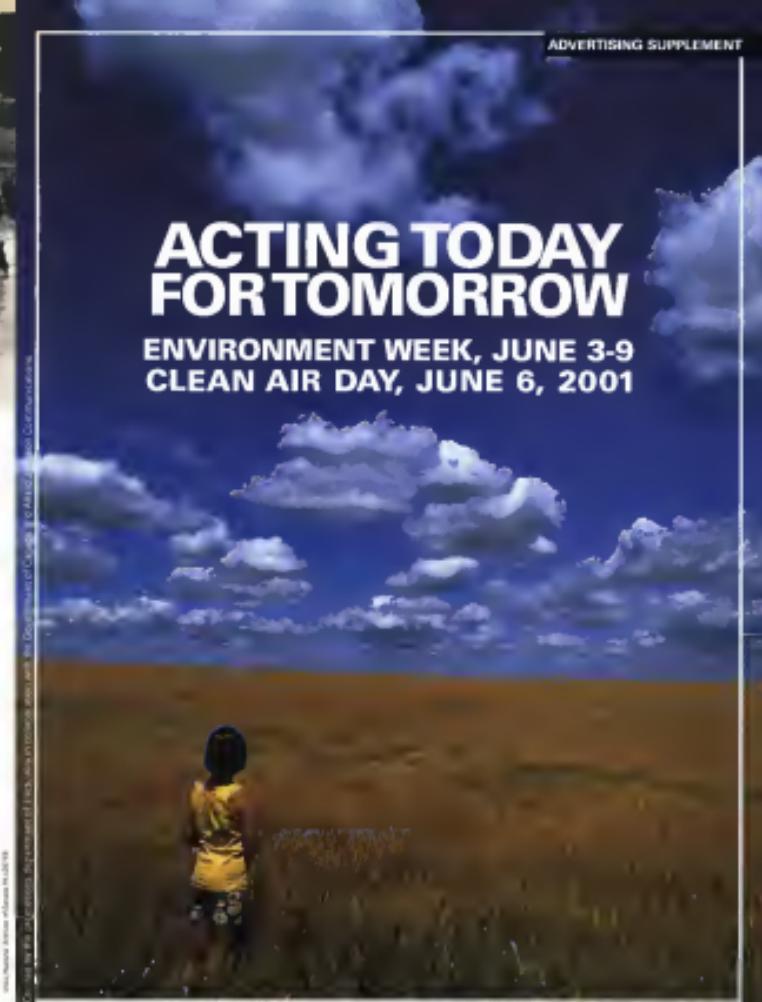
fear and a British counterpart fell for the same woman received warm reviews, at least one favorable comparison to Hemingway, and a potent recommendation by the U.S.-based Book-of-the-Month Club. It became a multimillion best-seller. (By late 1955, Shapero boasted in *Macbeth*, sales of the novella totaled “well in excess of two million copies” and earnings before his third novels publication topped a reported \$350,000, an enormous sum then.) The new novel won the annual Governor General’s fiction award, was translated into nine languages and into a Hollywood box-office hit, *D-Day, the Sixth of June*, with such stars as Robert Taylor and Dean Wyman.

It enhanced Shapero’s status as a jet-set corduroy. Except, that is, for his attachment to his mother and their Montreal home—and to Canada (“His Canadianism was a deep, burning thing,” was how Ruth Moore, a Canadian Press war correspondent, once put it). And although he was something of a man-about-town in his beloved Manhattan—back and forth between the St. Martin Hotel on Central Park South and his bungalow apartments—he was not known as a ladies’ man. (Walter Mapson, Earl Harrington in *My Fair Lady*, then a *Macbeth* star, ingenuously claimed Shapero himself was apparently unattractive. She dryly retorted off his attributes—idealistic, romantic, dexterous, quick-witted, a born tell, dark, good-looking and well-dressed, sick and single)—then added: “Any woman planning a campaign, however, would be well-advised to remember that she has a formidable rival—a cold, dark, grey-complexioned porcine opponent, to which Shapero is irresistibly wed.”

Shapero’s celebrity arose from ambitions to escape from youthful ardor and his urge to develop wilyly talents. His father, a department store retailer, died when he was a baby. Tuberculosis killed two older brothers within a year of each other when he was on his tons. His mother, from discrediting, managed to finance her sonning child’s achievement of a McGill University banan-

ACTING TODAY FOR TOMORROW

ENVIRONMENT WEEK, JUNE 3-9
CLEAN AIR DAY, JUNE 6, 2001



TODAY HIS NOVELS—ONE A BLOCKBUSTER—AND HIS PLAYS ARE LARGELY FORGOTTEN

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT M. COOPER

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT M. COOPER



Drive a Prius and nature will feel a way to thank you! visiting this <http://www.toyota-canada.com/prius>

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Acting today for tomorrow

Environment Week (June 3-9), now in its 30th year of celebration, and Clean Air Day (June 6), which this year celebrates its third anniversary, are an opportunity to take stock of our values and to think about our responsibilities as stewards of a rich and bountiful land – for the sake of our children and for generations of Canadians to come.

During Environment Week and on Clean Air Day, I encourage you to pause and think about the things we do every day that have an impact on our environment and what part you can play in minimizing the damage. Citizens and governments alike have a responsibility to ensure a clean and healthy environment if we want to ensure a safe and sustainable world. Every contribution counts.

In response to concerns by citizens and business, the Government of Canada has identified four environmental priorities for action: clean air, climate change, water and nature. I am proud of the partners profiled in the following pages who have joined us in investing energy in research and innovation to secure a cleaner and healthier future for us all.

*David Axenwald
Minister of Environment Canada*



Helping communities create a healthy environment.
Aider les communautés à créer un environnement sain.

If you have an idea for
an environmental project in your community,
call 1-800-668-6767 or check out

www.ec.gc.ca/ecoaction



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

Canada

Canadians Make Environmental Commitment

Wind-bagged boxes, triangles, squares and clapper slugs are filling Canadian skies this June. This mid-June strip of kites carries the promise of children, grown-ups and groups to do their part to make breathing a little easier. Called Flight for Life, it is an international project started and co-ordinated by the Little Association of New Brunswick. Clean air is the focus, but the thousands of kites over communities throughout Canada are symbolic of the ground swell of public concern about the state of the whole environment.

Mother Earth is ailing and Canadians are paying attention. A survey last year says more than 90 per cent of Canadians are interested in environmental issues facing the country. Eighty per cent are concerned about threats to nature. Many want to do something about it.

Thousands of individuals, groups and communities have taken up the call to action. They range from industrial groups such as printers in Manitoba and petroleum refiners in Sarnia to individuals such as Eric Head of Peachland, BC, who is seeing his vision for an environmentally sensitive park become a reality. A former municipal councillor, Mr. Head says he was challenged when elected "to leave a legacy." The path along 47 kilometers of Tupper Creek is evolving into that legacy.

In Atlantic Canada, thousands of citizens have voluntarily joined with government, local business and community groups in projects of the Adantic Coastal Action Program to clean up harbours, restore shorelines and protect habitat. Says Sue Pugh Johnson of the Eastern Charlotte Watershed Inc.

"We've got so many successes...the support and co-operation are outstanding."

Environment Canada, through its EcoAction Community Funding Program, promotes such local community partnerships and actions. It supports activities such as:

- The PEI Environmental Network where volunteers visit houses/docks, apartments and tourist facilities to promote waste reduction and more efficient energy and water use;
- Action Saint-François which has removed more than 250 metric tonnes of trash from 30 local Quebec waterways and recycled 80 per cent of it;
- The Black Creek Conservation Project, one of many Toronto activities where volunteers clean waterways, plant trees and learn about environmental protection.

All these projects, no matter the size or scope, make a difference. Take, for example, the kites and jug exchange program. The St. Lawrence Institute of Environmental Studies is behind a project to tell Cornwall, Ontario, area



fishers about the detrimental effect of lead sinkers and jigs. With the exchange program, organizers hope to keep 113 kilograms of lead out of the St. Lawrence River. Whew! Another kind of exchange is operated by the Edmonton Automobile Co-operative car-sharing venture where members pay for the use of a car when they need one, reducing carbon dioxide emissions while reducing individual car transportation costs by about 75 per cent. The Victoria Car Share Co-operative has launched six car share "pods" in the British Columbia capital, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by about 375 tonnes.

On a grander scale, land trusts are well established in several provinces. The Nova Scotia Native Trust, for example, began in 1995 and includes protected land that

supports rare or endangered species, two old-growth forests and two sites with outstanding natural features. On the east side of Vancouver Island, for example, the Cowichan Community Land Trust Society has provided information and assistance on conservation of waterfront land to property owners. Twenty-nine land owners have signed pledges committing 208 acres of shoreline for voluntary protection.

Environment Canada has many examples of what groups are doing for the environment. Check the Web site at www.ec.gc.ca and this summer, while your commitment in the sky Environment Week, June 3-9, might be a good time to start. ■

Idea Central

Environment Canada's Web site is the hub of a vast storehouse of information, ideas and accounts of what concerned Canadians from coast to coast to coast are doing for the environment. Visit www.ec.gc.ca and follow the links to success stories and scientific facts.

EnviroFACT ...

Tom Goode, a B.C. Member of Parliament, introduced a private member's bill in the Commons in 1971 to create Canadian Environment Week. It recognized the potential of awareness and individual action in protecting the environment.

EnviroFACT ...

An Environment Canada report, The Canada Country Study, says Canadians may feel the impact of climate change in some of the following ways:

- altered harvests of some Atlantic and Pacific fisheries;
- an increase in the frequency and severity of heat waves;
- forests will grow farther north (a one degree rise in temperature can shift weather patterns by 100 kilometers);
- severe impact on the traditional lifestyles of northern Indigenous people;
- altered insurance coverage, premiums and claim payments in response to extreme weather events.

Environment Week June 3-9

THE ENVIRONMENT: YOUR CALL

It's the little things people do that both created the environmental problems and can help solve them. Environment Week, June 3-9, is a good time to become a solver, joining thousands of others across Canada who are determined to make the world a better place. It is the little things — regularly walking to the corner store rather than driving, using alternatives to herbicides on gardens and lawns, mobilizing friends and neighbours to clean up streams and roadways — they all help to undo degradation that has gone on for years.

It doesn't take much to get involved to reduce air pollution

- Persuade your neighbours to agree to place garbage bags on one side of the street and recycle bins on the other — the collection trucks only have to make one pass down the street;
- Take an inventory of your family's driving habits to see if ride-sharers would help cut car travel;
- Turn off the ignition while warming — this not only reduces emissions but, most often, is less expensive to start the vehicle rather than to leave it running.

Finally, in a world of throw-aways and discards, thoughtful recycling and composting can turn remnants of waste into useful commodities and reduce the pressure on scarce landfill sites.

It's our world, and how we live it for the next generation depends on what we do today. In other words, it's your call.



Taking Action on Climate Change

Climate change could mean a longer growing season but more frequent droughts in the Prairies.

Global temperatures are rising

The 20th century was the warmest the world has seen in 600 years, and the 1980s and 1990s were the warmest decades on record.

Recently, a panel of the world's top climate scientists concluded that over the next century, average global temperatures could rise significantly. In Canada, we could expect increases of up to 5 to 10 degrees in some regions, with the Arctic seeing the most dramatic changes.

We are changing our climate

Scientists tell us that our activities are upsetting the balance of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, in our atmosphere.

Why? Because we're heavy energy users. Using fossil fuels for heating, transportation and power releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that are accumulating in our atmosphere and causing the Earth to "heat up."

So what's wrong with warmer temperatures?

Simply, a changing climate could lead to many other changes.

What could happen?

More severe weather events like heavy rain, hail and tornadoes. Extreme climate variations. More droughts in some areas that could harm crops and make them more

vulnerable to pests and disease. More floods in others. Melting permafrost in our Arctic. Rising sea levels in coastal regions. Lower lake and river levels and possible effects on the quality and quantity of our drinking water. Greater risks for fire and diseases for our forests. Poorer health risks for Canadians with longer heat waves and more air pollution.

The Government of Canada is taking action on climate change

We know that the climate is changing and that it will affect our lives. So what are we doing about it?

Canada has been working on this for many years. In December, 1997, under the Kyoto Protocol, 160 countries agreed to work together on this global challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Canada's target is to decrease our emissions to six per cent below 1990 levels during the period 2008 and 2012. Achieving this means reducing our emissions by about 26 per cent from "business-as-usual" projections.



Longer ice-free periods in the Arctic may threaten the survival of the polar bear, which needs sea ice to hunt for food.

Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change

Meeting our Kyoto target is a tall order for Canada, a northern country with a huge landbase. Our population, our economy, our export trade – all are growing – contribute to increased energy use and greenhouse gases.

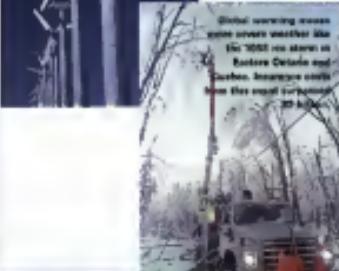
We've made significant progress. But we also know that we can't do it alone.

How will we achieve our goals? We are taking action on a number of fronts—technological innovation, scientific research, involving the public and working with partners across Canada and abroad.

Canada is committed to the Kyoto Protocol. Last October, the Government of Canada released its *Action Plan 2000 on Climate Change*. The plan is expected to take us one-third of the way to meeting our Kyoto target, while putting down the foundation to take us the rest of the way.

This \$500-million plan, together with measures announced in Budget 2000, will bring the Government of Canada's investment in climate change to \$1.1 billion over the next five years.

To reduce its emissions, the Government of Canada is currently buying wind power in Alberta and will expand its wind power purchases into Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.



Global warming causes severe weather like the 2001 ice storm in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Increases costs like road repair and

Action Plan 2000 will give Canadians choices for cleaner energy, more energy-efficient buildings and homes, and greener transportation. It'll also support international projects, technology, and science and adaptation.

And the Government of Canada will continue to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions. Federal buildings will be more energy-efficient, vehicles will be managed more efficiently and the use of renewable energy will be increased. ■

Are you doing your bit?

Every time you turn on a light, drive your car, use your computer or do anything that uses energy, you add to greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, individual Canadians account for about 28 per cent of Canada's total emissions. That's about 5 tonnes per person!

So what can you do? Here are some tips:

Is your house energy fit? Evaluate before you renovate! It's not hard and will make your home more comfortable. The Government of Canada's *EnergyGuide for Homes* evaluation will give you a plan for what you can do to save money and reduce energy use. To find an *EnergyGuide for Homes* auditor, visit www.nrcan.gc.ca/ceg/auditors.

Use your car less, and keep it tuned. Walk, cycle or rollerblade more. It's better for you and the environment. Make sure your car's well-tuned with properly inflated tires. A poorly tuned engine uses up to 50 per cent more fuel and that means 50 per cent more emissions.

Don't idle your car. More than 10 seconds of idling uses up more fuel than restarting the car.

Buy energy smart. Look for the *EnergyGuide* label when buying vehicles and appliances. It'll help you make the right energy-efficient choice, saving energy, saving money and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

For more info, visit the Government of Canada's climate change Web site at www.climatechange.gc.ca or call 1-800-O-Canada (1-800-622-6232) for a climate change information kit. CITY 1-800-465-7755.



Clean Air Day - June 6

Be AIR-responsible!

Why a day for clean air?

Clean Air Day focuses public attention on clean air and climate change and what Canadians can do to address these issues. It's an invitation to take action and work with others to create a cleaner, healthier environment—for ourselves, our children, our neighbours.

What's the link between clean air and climate change?

Using fossil fuels like oil, gas, coal and gasoline results in pollutants and tiny, airborne particles that are harmful to humans. These contribute to air pollution and the build-up of greenhouse gases linked to climate change.

What can I do about it?

- Carpool, walk or cycle.
- Use public transit.
- Plant trees.
- Upgrade to energy-efficient appliances and light bulbs and a more fuel-efficient car.

By being energy-wise, we can cut back on our use of fossil fuels and reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Join the Commuter Challenge

The transportation sector accounts for 27 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada. It's also the largest source of pollutants that cause smog. How we get to and from work has a tremendous impact on our environment.

On and around Clean Air Day, commuters across Canada will be participating in the Commuter Challenge and using more sustainable ways to get to work. Walking, cycling, using public transit, car-pooling and tele-working can help to ensure that everyone's winner. For more information, check out www.commuterchallenge.net

What's your clean air IQ?

1) The transportation sector is responsible for _____% of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada.

5 16 27 40

2) A typical automobile emits _____ times its own weight per year in greenhouse gases.

2 3 4 5

3) Across Canada, how many premature deaths are associated with ambient air pollution per year?

1,000 3,000 4,000 5,000

4) Wood smoke contains more than 100 pollutants. Newer advanced combustion wood stoves can reduce wood smoke by up to _____%.

10-25 30-50 50-75 80-90

Take a deep breath and celebrate

Clean Air Day is a time for action and a time to celebrate success. There are clean air celebrations happening Canada-wide. The Canadian Urban Transit Research Association, together with many partners, is sponsoring its second Clean Air Day Sustainable Transportation Awareness Campaign in 65 communities across the country. Register your Clean Air Day event at the Environment Week Community Action Board, at www.ec.gc.ca/eco/clean/clean.htm. To learn more about Clean Air Day and its partners visit www.ec.gc.ca/cleanair/index.htm.

Working together to breathe easier

Air pollution harms us all

Every year more than 5,000 Canadians die prematurely because of air pollution. Thousands more experience respiratory problems because of bad air.

Air pollution has been around for more than two centuries, but only within the last couple of decades have we begun to understand the extent of its impact on human health.

Scientists have linked the tiny particles and ground-level ozone, the two key ingredients of smog, to premature death and respiratory problems. They've also discovered that even low levels of air pollution can cause serious health effects.

Concerns about human health are the driving force behind government actions to reduce emissions, improve our science, improve our ability to report on air quality and encourage Canadians to help ensure that the air we breathe is clean and safe.

By reducing emissions, we'll breathe cleaner air

Scientists, health officials and ordinary Canadians see air pollution as a priority concern. So does their government.

- last year, Canada and the United States agreed to reduce emissions of smog-causing pollutants on both sides of the border. Reductions will be phased in from 2004 to 2007.
- Over the next ten years, Canada will reduce smog-causing emissions from cars, trucks, off-road vehicles and small engines by 90 per cent.

Another part of Canada's action plan focuses on cleaner fuels. Reductions in the sulphur content of gasoline are set to begin in 2002. The target for diesel is 2006.

- In cooperation with the provinces, the federal government plans to reduce emissions from power plants and other industrial sources.

With better science and better reporting, we'll be able to make better choices

Ontario already has a smog alert program. Now, Environment Canada's daily smog forecasts for the Maritimes are helping people with respiratory problems plan their day's activities and reduce their exposure to bad air (www.ec.gc.ca/air/smog/smgng_rpt_cnh). Daily smog forecasts are being expanded to include other areas with air quality problems in Quebec and British Columbia.

Canada's air quality monitoring network is being modernized and expanded, ensuring information is up-to-date and accurate.

The National Pollutant Release Inventory is Environment Canada's interactive, Web-based information centre on pollutants that are being released by industry. The inventory is being expanded to cover more air pollutants and reports from more industrial facilities.

By learning more, we can all do more to help

- Find out about air pollution in your community. Visit Environment Canada's National Pollution Release Inventory at www.ec.gc.ca/ppls/npri.

- Learn what you can do to reduce air pollution. Visit Environment Canada's Clean Air Web site at www.ec.gc.ca/clean-air_efforts_e.html.

For more information, visit the Green Line at www.ec.gc.ca or call 1-800-668-6767 for more clean air and climate change information. ■



Sustainable Development – Striking the Right Balance

Canada's Natural Resources – Now and for the Future

Canada is renowned for the wealth of its natural resources: vast forests, fresh water and rich deposits of mineral and mineral oil and gas.

To pass on this wealth to our children and our children's children, we must develop these resources in a sustainable way. We must balance our environmental and social responsibilities with our economic goals.

Innovation is the key to sustainable development. At Natural Resources Canada, we are putting science and technology to work in support of innovation so that Canada's natural resources sector can continue to contribute to environmentalism in every region of the country. For a very bright future. Our Agreements.

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Canada



Government
of Canada
Gouvernement
du Canada

As Canadians, we need to make wise decisions about resource development and use. And we all understand that we share a responsibility to develop our country's natural resources sustainably.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) focuses on sustainable development — integrating Canada's environmental, social and economic goals. The department's scientific knowledge and expertise supports technological innovation and helps decision makers and consumers make sound development choices.

NRCan's way forward, captured in the *Sustainable Development Strategy: Now and for the Future*, works with Canadians. The strategy is all about striking the right balance: Protecting the environment and making the best use of our resources, while creating jobs and prosperity at the same time.

Sustainable development is the key to the future of our country and the natural resources sector. NRCan is putting the best, most innovative ideas to work so that Canada will lead the world as a living model of sustainable development.

Canadian benefits from natural resources, today and tomorrow

The Energy to Meet Canada's Goals – Today and Tomorrow

Energy — whether moving people across town or the country, or heating our homes and businesses — is vital to our country.

Canada is blessed with tremendous resources. Conventional fuels, oil, shale, natural gas, hydro, offshore oil and gas. And we are working hard on energy efficiency technologies and the next generation of alternative and renewable fuels.

As we open new energy frontiers, environmentally friendly development is more important than ever. Natural Resources Canada scientists are putting innovative thinking into action to develop new technologies that will meet that goal.

Canadian science leading to sustainable energy development

Water – Working to Preserve a Precious Resource

Water flowing from Rocky Mountain glaciers feeds the groundwater reservoir and the big river systems crisscrossing the Canadian Prairies. But with world temperatures rising, those glaciers are shrinking. That means less water for people, for agriculture and for hydroelectric power.

Natural Resources Canada scientists, with the Prairie Adaptation Research Collaborative, are part of a team measuring water amounts seeping into the North Saskatchewan River basin and the impacts on communities downstream. They're helping us understand how our changing climate will affect our most important natural resource — fresh, clean, abundant water.

Canadian science protecting Canada's most precious resource



Concrete Environmental Benefits

Natural Resources Canada scientists have developed a stronger concrete that is also better for the environment. Traditional concrete is made from cement, which produces a lot of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

NRCan research has shown that fly ash — a by-product of burning coal in power plants that is usually dumped in landfills — can replace up to 50 per cent of the cement used in concrete.

The result — cheaper, stronger, more environmentally friendly concrete. Fly ash concrete is now used in everything from sidewalks to the Confederation Bridge linking Prince Edward Island to the mainland.

Canadian science improving the environment

Mapping the Way to a Better Tomorrow

When natural disasters strike, Natural Resources Canada scientists, map-makers and partners produce thousands of specialized maps and charts for police, soldiers and other emergency workers.

Rescue teams need the most up-to-date maps — and they need them fast. NRCan monitors developments and, within hours, can have maps in the hands of emergency workers.

That same NRCan earth science expertise is also used to decide where to locate businesses, to understand customer demographics, to plan cities and public infrastructures, and to decide how to manage natural resources.

Canadian science mapping a sustainable and secure future for Canada

New Tools for Fighting Fire

Satellite images, computer programs and the Internet are innovative tools for fighting the thousands of fires that burn about 3 million hectares in Canada every year.

Natural Resources Canada has developed an Internet-based computer program that combines data about weather, vegetation and topography to better predict when forest fires will occur and how big they will be.

Now, forest managers from Canada, Mexico and Southeast Asia are using our technology to protect forests.

Canadian innovation helping to manage our natural forests

Visit us at www.nrc.ca ■

Canada

Smog and Your Health

A person with a respiratory condition can tell when air quality is poor without listening to the radio or reading the newspaper for news of a "smog alert." They can feel their chests tighten up, and perhaps a cough will begin. These sufferers know firsthand what experts are coming to understand more and more—that air quality has an impact on our health.

The word smog was coined in 1955 to describe the joint presence of industrial smoke and fog in the environment. In recent years, it has become the term given to the chemical mixture often visible as a brownish-yellow haze over urban areas. Episodes of smog, such as the 1952 London Fog incident, have been associated with direct increases in deaths and health problems.

What are the potential health effects?

In the past few decades, scientists have come to understand more about the health effects of smog. Short-term health effects range from eye, nose and throat irritation to decreased lung function, aggravation of respiratory or cardiac disease and premature death. The effects depend on the levels of air pollutants in the air, the length of time people are in contact with them, the interactions of the many air pollutants in the respiratory system (the health effects of one pollutant may be intensified when combined with another) and the influence of weather and atmospheric conditions. The elderly and those with heart and

lung disease are the people most at risk. Children are also at high risk, because they breathe faster and spend more active time outdoors.

The different components of smog act differently on the body's systems. For instance, ground-level ozone affects the respiratory system and causes inflammation of the airways that can persist for up to 18 hours after exposure ends. There is evidence that exposure to ground-level ozone can heighten the sensitivity of asthmatics to triggers.

Particulate matter (PM) is another component of smog. Of greatest concern are the fine and ultra-fine particles that can penetrate deeply into the lungs. The role of other pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and aerosols is increasingly being recognized as important in understanding the health effects of smog. The effects of the acid aerosols, SO₂ and PM are difficult to separate as they are often present together as a mixture in the air.

On the basis of short-term exposure studies, Health Canada estimates that air pollution is the cause of 9000 premature deaths in Canada each year. There is also evidence that long-term exposures to ambient levels of air pollution is related to increased mortality. Studies also indicate that there is a clear association between emergency visits and admissions to hospital for heart and lung problems and days of high air pollution. During the Atlanta Olympics in

1996, residents responded to a rallying call to reduce smog and avoided morning rush hour traffic by 23 per cent and weekend traffic by 10 per cent by using alternate forms of transportation. Not only did ozone, PM, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide decrease during the 17 day period, but emergency room visits and hospitalizations for children's asthma were down from the comparison period by 11–46 per cent, depending on the medical data source. Only the study results using the Medicaid claims data (with a 42 per cent reduction in asthma visits) were statistically different from the comparison period, however.

What Canadians can do to protect themselves?

- Check the Air Quality Index at your community especially during the smog season — April to September — and tailor your activities accordingly.
- When smog levels are high, avoid strenuous outdoor exercise — especially during the afternoon when ground-level ozone reaches its peak — and choose indoor activities.
- Avoid exercising near heavy traffic areas, at least during rush hour, to minimize your exposure to smog.
- It is a good idea to listen for air quality advisories, and curb outdoor playtime for small children, as appropriate.
- Individuals with heart and lung disease should follow their doctor's advice regarding appropriate management.

of their condition when there are elevated levels of smog.

What is Health Canada doing?

Health Canada researchers are learning more about the effects of air pollution on our health. They know, for instance, that poor air quality is not just a health concern on hot summer days; but rather is a year-round concern. They are also learning that levels of pollution once thought to be acceptable for human health are often too high.

Based partly on results from Health Canada's research endeavours, the federal and provincial governments have jointly developed National Ambient Air Quality Objectives for several pollutants. As substantial scientific evidence indicates that significant adverse health effects may result from exposure to ground-level ozone and PM, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) has introduced new, Canada-wide standards for these air pollutants. The CCME standards are an important step in reducing the risks these pollutants pose to human health and the environment. Health Canada will continue to assess the effects of smog-producing pollutants. The results of these studies will allow the further development of effective standards and guidelines to help protect the health of Canadians.

For more information, visit www.hc-sc.gc.ca. ■



Protecting Canada's national parks

Today's actions...

A bear of a problem...

That's grizzly bear fur that biologist Michael Proctor is collecting in Glacier National Park of Canada from a few strands of hair he's intentionally set for the purpose. It doesn't harm the animal and when analyzed, it will give Michael the whole genetic make-up for this particular bear.

Why is such research important? Because grizzly bear populations can be threatened by human actions. If we cannot maintain a healthy bear population, it indicates that there are problems with the natural habitats upon which all the animals depend.

Biologists are not the only ones involved here. Protecting



grizzlies, their habitats and other species is a team effort. For example, engineers design roadways with places for animals to cross safely and park attendants help visitors avoid areas where bears are active.

Visitors can help too by slowing down on park roadways, reporting sightings, being alert for signs of bear presence, not feeding wildlife and by practising camping methods that do not attract bears.

Meanwhile on a beach in Prince Edward Island

On the other side of the country, Arja Page scans the beach after posting signs asking visitors not to use a section of beach in Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada. Like Michael Proctor, she is helping Parks Canada protect the park's ecosystems.

"We Canadians are fortunate to live in a land of diverse and outstanding natural and cultural heritage. We take pride in this heritage and recognize the importance of its protection. We believe that our land and culture are part of our Canadian identity. Our national parks are symbols of our nation."

Canada's special places are facing many challenges that could adversely affect the essence for which they are valued.

I call... all Canadians to support the Government of Canada's efforts to maintain and restore the ecological integrity of our national parks so that they will always serve the purpose to which they are dedicated: the understanding, conservation and enjoyment of the people of Canada."

Shelly Cramm
Minister of Canadian Heritage

Photo: © Parks Canada / Photo: © Parks Canada

No bears here! This time the concern is a little shorebird, the Piping Plover. These plovers are endangered in Canada. Their problem is simple. They nest on beaches and the nests, eggs and young are almost impossible to see. If the area is popular with people, the Piping Plovers don't stand a chance. Hence, the need for Arja and her colleagues to monitor the plover populations and set aside some areas for the birds.

As with the grizzlies, good information from research and observation helps Parks

Canada make good decisions. In turn, the public is involved so they understand and can cooperate in the protection of this species.

The challenge of protecting ecological integrity

The real challenge for Parks Canada isn't just protecting bears or piping plovers. It's much bigger. It's about trying to ensure that nature can fully function throughout our system of 39 national parks. "Ecological integrity" is Parks Canada's mandate. When all native species of plants and animals can live, reproduce and have a good chance of surviving in the long term, an ecosystem is said to have integrity.



What is Parks Canada doing to meet this challenge?

As Canada's national parks become more popular and stresses from outside the parks increase, the focus on ecological integrity becomes more important. It is the first priority when considering all aspects of the operation of parks and is changing the way our national parks are managed. Scientists and technicians monitor ecosystems and help make key decisions.

Numerous habitat and species recovery efforts have been implemented. Also, the public is learning more about the challenges of managing national parks so that they can help protect their natural heritage.

For more information visit www.parkscanada.gc.ca or call the Government of Canada at 1 800 O-Canada (1 800 623-6232) TTY/TDD 1 800 465-7795

Today's actions are tomorrow's legacy.

Canada



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Conserving Nature



The problem with our natural environment is that if we don't have all we need, then we have nothing.

Canada comprises 25 per cent of the world's remaining wetlands and frontier forests and is home to diverse eco-systems with a rich variety of plants and animals. These natural assets offer us ecological strengths like clean air and water, and psychological renewal in beautiful places, wildlife and free-flowing waters. They are an essential part of our national identity, and a huge source of tourist and recreation industry dollars.

But nearly 1,000 hectares of natural Canada is being lost every year, due to resource extraction, agriculture, urban development and transportation corridors. More than 340 species of Canadian plants and animals are at danger of extinction now, largely because of habitat loss.

For more than a century we have assumed that setting aside parks and protected areas would provide natural refuge and reservoirs for our ecological resources, and counterbalance our damage to the surrounding wilderness. In other words, we'd always have adequate spaces to maintain that essential characteristic of Canada. However, the last 10 years of biological research has confirmed that designating parks has done little to slow down the loss of natural Canada. Evenrade traditionally protected areas, many species have been disappearing over time.

Parks are not enough.

Part of the problem is that big predators like bears, wolves, and cougars require more room to survive than parks alone provide. They need surrounding lands for feeding, resting, traveling to other wilderness, or finding mates. The disappearance of these large animals and long-distance movers leads to dramatic increases in the mid-level, plant-eating species like deer and rabbits that the predators used to feed on.

That in turn triggers dramatic losses of vegetation, leading to disappearance of birds and smaller mammals. Last year a federal panel examining the Canadian parks system concluded that the ecological disruption outside parks is now destroying the essential nature of the parks themselves almost everywhere in Canada.

In a recent study of threats to Canada's well-being, the Prime Minister's advisory agency, the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRIEE) concluded that our disappearing natural environment is one of the four looming challenges, along with toxic chemicals, urban environments, and economic adaptability.



Environment and the Economy (NRIEE) concluded that our disappearing natural environment is one of the four looming challenges, along with toxic chemicals, urban environments, and economic adaptability.

Parks will remain the cornerstone of nature preservation, but what we need now is **integrated land management**. The requirements include adjacent buffer zones of varying degrees of natural protection outside the parks, and outgoing **multi-use areas** which balance the need for resources, rural needs and ecosystem integrity. We also need **wildlife movement corridors** where species can travel unimpeded between protected areas.

To accomplish these goals, we will need to redefine our approach to land use so private landowners, resource industries, rural communities, aboriginal peoples and conservation groups are part of the solution.

We need to move beyond the park boundaries and the old all-or-nothing concepts of protection. And we need to start planning now before more of nature is lost.

It does not mean giving park managers authority over what goes on outside their parks. Other users, including resource industries, Aboriginal peoples, rural communities and conservation groups are already involved in finding solutions. Recent polling shows widespread agreement among Canadians about protecting our endangered natural environment. Urban and rural, all ages and genders and regions are committed to willingly sharing some conventional uses of the land, including their own private land, to preserve natural Canada.

Such extraordinary unanimity among Canadians raises three soon for urgency, and early action, in achieving a reasonable commitment. The Yukon to Yellowstone initiative is one example. Societies, communities and conservancies are already establishing an interconnected network of parks, protected areas and mixed-use zones in the Rocky Mountains, home of the world's largest grizzly bear population.

Conservation of nature cannot be delivered exclusively through government-controlled lands. Important ecosystems often exist on private lands, sometimes close to cities. Near Toronto, for example, private citizens are buying and dedicating it to connect with conservation authorities' lands, to create a greenbelt along the 160-kilometre Oak Ridges Moraine.



To accomplish these goals, we will need to redefine our approach to land use so private landowners, resource industries, rural communities, aboriginal peoples and conservation groups are part of the solution.

An important unleashing of the popular commitment to nature preservation may ultimately lie in private transfers of land to conservation-oriented trusts. We need revised tax, trust and municipal regulations to make it easier for anyone to create living legacies. The National Round Table this year will be researching such solutions.

Canada is not alone in the emerging crisis in biodiversity and species loss. The problem of parks becoming islands of slower extinction is worldwide. Few other countries, however, have so much potential to work with. Protecting this heritage, for ourselves and on behalf of all humanity, should be a natural instinct and proud legacy for Canadians. ■

For more information, visit our Web site at www.nriee-trnee.ca

Working with stakeholders across the country the NRIEE, an independent federal agency, provides practical, objective and neutral recommendations for balancing economic prosperity and environmental preservation.

National Round Table
on the Environment
and the Economy



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Canada

CCME's Pollution Prevention Awards: Recognizing Leadership, Honouring Innovation

Across Canada, businesses are developing and implementing innovative ways to safeguard the environment. They are not just cleaning up the environment; they are preventing pollution before it occurs. CCME, Canada's premier forum for discussion and joint action on the environment, presents national Pollution Prevention Awards to companies and organizations demonstrating cutting-edge accomplishment and leadership in pollution prevention.

Pollution prevention can be instrumental in addressing some of the most challenging environmental issues facing Canadians, such as climate change. By modifying existing processes and equipment rather than investing in new, expensive end-of-pipe treatment technology, Conoco Canada Ltd. reduced greenhouse gas emissions at its plant in Edson, Alberta, by more than 95 per cent while resulting in the recovery of over \$1 million in natural gas sales annually.

Other companies also recognize the economic advantages of pollution prevention. Westport Innovations, a 1999 CCME award winner from Vancouver, British Columbia, develops technology that enables diesel engines to run on natural gas. Westport's President, David Demers, confirms that clean-air technologies such as Westport's have to make economic sense in order for them to be adopted and have a meaningful impact on air quality.

Perf's Windsor Casting Plant receives a 1998 CCME Pollution Prevention Award



The Honourable Oscar Lushine, President CCME
Minister of Conservation, Manitoba



Through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), federal, provincial and territorial governments work cooperatively on issues that affect all Canadians such as air pollution, toxic chemicals and waste. Fellow ministers and I support pollution prevention as a way to address these challenges, knowing there is no more effective way to treat pollution than to prevent its occurrence. The CCME Pollution Prevention Awards are one way that governments recognize and promote the value of this approach and I am looking forward to participating in this year's ceremony.



President and CEO of Irving Oil and Conoco's major oil manufacturers celebrate Irving's low sulphur gasoline

The voluntary nature of pollution prevention requires strong leadership. The Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association (CVMA) spearheads the Canadian Automotive Manufacturing Pollution Prevention Project, through which major car manufacturers reduce toxic substances. Since 1992, CVMA has worked together with its members, DaimlerChrysler, Ford and General Motors, to reduce over 350,000 tonnes of pollutants

Irving Oil refinery in Saint John, New Brunswick is an industry leader, being the first refinery in Canada to produce low-sulphur gasoline that meets the stringent requirements of low-emission vehicles. Kenneth Blaney, President and CEO of the New Brunswick Lung Association, says, "The use of low-sulphur gasoline, such as is now provided by Irving Oil, will reduce smog levels and improve the respiratory health of Canadians."

Pollution prevention often relies on creativity. Irving Pulp & Paper of Saint John, New Brunswick used innovative technology including reverse osmosis, to clean up pulp and paper effluent. "The idea of pollution prevention was a creative and visionary concept in the pulp industry," notes Dr. Deborah MacLachlan, associate professor at the University of New Brunswick. "Irving's efforts ... have been risky and gone far beyond those taken by other mills in Canada."

CCME doesn't just reward others for pollution prevention; it rewards what it practices. Pollution prevention is a principle woven throughout CCME initiatives, such as its standard-setting process for toxic substances, CCME's National Packaging Protocol, a plan to reduce Canada's packaging waste by 50 per cent, give priority to pollution prevention

activities, such as source reduction. The goal was achieved four years ahead of schedule.

To learn more about Canadian businesses achieving success with pollution prevention, check out CCME's video, Success Stories: Pollution Prevention in Business available through the CCME Document Program (phone 1-800-605-3025 or visit www.ccme.ca). Also available through the Document Program are CCME guidelines to assist industry in preventing releases of toxic substances. ■

CCME Pollution Prevention Award Winners 1997 - 1999

Marvin Communications Canada (St. Thomas, Ontario)

Transcontinental Printing RPS Graphix (Dover Sound, Ontario)

Westport Innovations (Vancouver, British Columbia)

Canadian Household Battery Association and Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (Brampton, Ontario)

Canadian Auto Council (Markham, Ontario)

Lionair Industries (Hobbscot, Ontario)

Post of Canada - Windsor Casting Plant (Windsor, Ontario)

Anadip Enterprises (Calgary, Alberta)

Biblioquinja Industries (Dartmouth, Nova Scotia)

Crown Cork & Seal (Concord, Ontario)

Giant Recycling (Kitchener, Ontario)

Hear River Solar Aquatics Facility (District Municipality of Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)

Stand Up and Be Recognized!

The application deadline for the 2001
Pollution Prevention Awards is
November 15th, 2001.
For more information, visit the
CCME Web site: www.ccme.ca





**John LeBlanc, Chief Engineer
and Proud Recipient of Canada's
Pollution Prevention Award.**

Ford's environmental initiatives have generated a water treatment project that restores waste water to its original state before returning it to the Detroit river. The breakthrough has not only earned us the envy of our peers but also the recognition of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. We were, of course, honoured with the award just to be truthful, knowing that what we're doing our part is the best reward of all.



Saint Peter University of Canada Library

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History

degree in psychology in 1929. There, he also got into journalism at *The McGill Daily*, working up as sports editor. A summer job at *The Gazette* in Montreal diverted him from plans to take postgraduate studies and into full-time sports reporting.

He made a name covering the NHL or, like many Montrealers of his time, harbored a passion for New York City. When his proposal to write an above-roof column from the Big Apple got nowhere, he took off to New York in 1934 with his literary savvy and filed grain columns—eventually named *Light and Shadow* of *Murkiness*—that Gauntlet editors were pleased to print. "The popularity of his reports with regular readers born a Gauntlet salary as well as a sponsored radio gig that paid him a then-princely \$100 a week."

From there, it was overland to journalism, trips to Los Angeles to write Hollywood gossip, a posting as correspondent in Washington and, after he engaged in some recruiting, ultimately to England as war correspondent for *The Gazette* and *Standard*. He arrived the day after the casualty-heavy Canadian assault on Dieppe on Aug. 19, 1942, four years later shocked readers around the world with *The Sixth of June*: "They got those Canadians," he has an American character exclaim.

On his way to celebrity, Shapero—Shap no has friends—told some people the wrong way. "He was opinionated, naive, muddle-headed, obstinate and generally difficult," conceded *Maclean's* editor Ralph Allen in an obituary editorial that also described him as being "among the best informed, the most gifted and the most purposeful" of all Canadian writers.

Allen also related one of a host of anecdotes that purported to prove Shapiro once trying to kid Blend: "But, John, here I've been talking about myself for two hours. How about you talking about me for a while?" Another, after the Old Vic drama company in



Ich kann nur entsprechend William Sonnerr

London, England, staged *The Bridge*, quotes the writer scribbling: "They used to do Shakespeare and Sheridan. Now they are doing Shakespeare, Sheridan and Shavian."

Like many another Canadian who moved abroad, his home town was the headquarters of his diaspora. It may have been Old Vic crack that caused one Montrealer to refer to Shapto as "the great Shakespeare of our time," a joking delusion recalled Bloomsday and novelist William Whybrow, a younger contemporary. Whybrow remembers that what stirred up sympathy among some people was the Governor General's Fiction Award to *The Seats of Jose*. He adds often though, the 1955 winner ought to be, then a Miamian, for his novel, *Judith in the Strand* in 1960 for *The Luck of Gord*, or The Great Victorian Coffeyman J. than more substantial work and destined to be Whybrow's. "And who remembers The

or enough about the Shapols books—out of print and out of print. The plays and poems likewise have long since faded out of general view and even from public knowledge. His name is little known outside of his close circle, where his legacy is the *Essential Poems* of his creative writing, thus a year for \$1,000 apiece, another for achievement in English. A similar achievement at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is shown arrangements up with money from *The Book of Jews*. The title book itself is in a powerful legacy reading life—37 years since its first publication in many lands as a symbol of what Mario once described as Shapols' "deep respect for human dignity and endurance." It is also a reminder of what the writer well defined in his books: "the most unconscious miracles" flow out of such historic human events.

an education without the use of traditional methods, the author writes.

REMEMBERING OPERATION OVERLORD

William Stewart was among the four Canadian correspondents to land at Normandy on June 6, 1944. A 10-year veteran of The Canadian Press, Stewart crossed the channel on a British freighter and landed on the far western flank of the Bayeux-Killymetre Canadian sector, June 10th, at about 9:30 in the morning. Now 77 and living in the Montreal area, Stewart still has strong memories of that day.

The landing craft took us right onto the beach. There was terrific relief to be shown. In front of me was a large barbed-wire barrier along which was a line of dead casualties. There were about seven of them—mostly to those of the British who

He sprawled across it and the guy right on top of the [plastic] pill box. He had less than and his helmet had rolled off.

drag a hole in a sand dune with a little net to sit on, and a ledge for the typewriter, and I started to write about what I had seen. Then I went out to explore the

ack, which turned out to be stalled. A tall tracked vehicle threw up and flung occupants about. There were wounded in the back shelling from shock and others were some dead. I walked up to a concrete barrier that stretched into the sea, and in front of it was a group of men who had surrendered. There was one Cassowary soldier standing there with his machine gun.

About two o'clock, two other *Canadian* correspondents came ashore. Metheny, editor of the CRC and Charlie Lynch, who was a columnist for Southern. We went into the village, Gouy-sur-Mer, and were invited into the house of a retired physician and his wife. We waited at their dining room table, and they served us sandwiches and coffee—or a Auswahl day for it.

I put the copy in small white canvas bags with red stripes on them and "Print" stencilled in big black letters. An arrangement had been made that a correspondent give his story to the way, and the day, whether Canadian, British or whatever, put it on a craft going back to England. We got a message on Q-plan-one that the general command of CP styling had our samples had arrived.

OUR MAN IN BOGOTA

By SALLY ARMSTRONG in Bogotá

Strolling across the tiny bridge leading to boats of bleached gouramis, Guillermo Rishchynski is a picture of diplomatic decorum. The cuff of his midnight-blue dress pants break over his black leather slacks at just the right angle; a white shirt open at the neck adds a relaxed touch to his brown sports coat. But as Canadian ambassador to Colombia, he's down at a glass-patio table in the garden behind his home in Bogotá, his grown son checking his watch, he taps his fingers firmly on the glass. Rishchynski has good reason to be nervous: more than 25,000 people are murdered each year in Colombia.

Ambassador Guillermo Rishchynski is trying a different approach to Colombia's drug problem

And Jeananne, his wife of 20 years, and their daughter Griselle, 16, who is returning home from a nearby school, are running late.

They are travelling in an armoured limousine, but Rishchynski, who has one of the most dangerous postings in the foreign service, knows violence can strike suddenly in the South American country. Again he checks his watch—for the fifth time in only a few minutes. Finally, his cellphone rings (it's the tone of the Willow Tel operator) and in a familiar voice says a hello, a smile of relief spreads across his tanned face. "There's Jean," he says.

Rishchynski, a bearded affable 47-year-old career diplomat, has a first-rate seat on a war that will not end—Colombian-cousteau-fuelled orgy of violence. The fighting, which some ex-

perts believe is about to escalate even more, began in the 1940s when Marxist guerrillas, now led by FARC, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, launched their fight to redistribute land from wealthy property owners to peasants. Now, it has become primarily a war about cold, hard cash: the \$2 billion in revenues produced from cocaine every year in Colombia.

Canada plans to spend about \$80 million in the region helping displaced people, promoting human rights and trying to convince peasants to switch from coca, the plant from which cocaine is made, to other crops. Rishchynski believes only conciliatory intra-



PHOTO BY BRUCE COLE

naption, violence and private services."

Drug money has corrupted every corner of Colombian society. In addition to their terrorist activities, FARC fighters and other guerrilla groups are now paid handsomely to protect the country's drug lords and the peasant crops. The cartels also bribe government officials and finance their own militias as militia. "Narco-trafficking," says Rishchynski, "has seeped into the society to such a point, it's difficult to know what's legitimate and what is not."

Rishchynski's Latin American roots run deep. He was born in Tassera, his father of Polish-Ukrainian descent and his mother Panamanian. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Panama City, where he was raised and schooled in Spanish. He arrived in Canada when he was 17, and graduated from McGill University in 1975 with a degree in political science. He later joined Interma, a Canadian company selling agricultural equipment abroad. Trudging across Latin America for six years was, says Rishchynski, "the best MBA I ever got."

In 1978, on one of his trips to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, he met Jeananne, whom Rishchynski describes as "a vivacious young Honduran woman, who learned on the Caribbean coast." They married in 1981. Four days before their first child was born on June 26, 1982, Rishchynski joined the foreign service. Now, eight years passing here, including Berlin, Jordan, Australia, Jamaica and Chicago, he is handling one of Canada's most complicated diplomatic assignments. The mission, he says, "is exciting, exhilarating and terrifying all at once."

Life in Bogotá, the kidnap capital of the world, is fragile. For protection, Rishchynski has three personal bodyguards to go with his bulletproof car; everywhere he goes he is accompanied by armed outriders on motorcycles. When Jeananne took up speed walking for exercise, her bodyguard started turning up for walk wearing track shoes with his three-piece suit. Their son, Anthony, 17, who will attend university in Canada later this year to start can-

"You are not going to agree to change in the absence of trust," Rishchynski says.

venity, has also had to accept the guards' presence, even though they tend to creep a transglyc style.

Tragedy is never far away. The job includes meeting with people at the cruelest one day and finding out the next they are among the dead or disappeared. "The day-to-day situation can be whelming," he notes. "So much of the violence is against innocent people—the defenceless." The senior senator even finds appalling when cast against the country's spectacular backdrop: "lets break dancing, with



Photo: AP Wirephoto

Rischinsky has one of the most dangerous postings in the foreign service

mountains and rainforests and every ecosystem in the hemisphere," Rischinsky says.

Kidnapping, which generates nearly \$500 million a year in criminal revenue, has become so commonplace that well-heeled Colombians carry a special kit in the trunk of their cars. It can contain medicines, personal medications, books to read while waiting an average 10 months in captivity and comfortable walking shoes for the long trek into the jungle hideouts. There is also a dedicated help line for kidnapping, dial 165; for everything else, call 112.

Usually targets, who often pay \$1 million to be released, are around for about a month

before being scooped. But a new style of kidnapping known as *Mirrored Kidnapping* is becoming notorious. The thugs, usually FARC guerrillas, barricade the road, indiscriminately snatching cars. They then peach the numbers on their victims' identification cards into their laptop computers. Results of information immediately pop up, including the wealth of the "fah" and those worth keeping alive.

The U.S. government believes it can put an end to the violence by crushing the cocaine cartels. But Canada's approach is profoundly different—helping, among other things, to wean Colombian peasants off growing coca by financing the production of alternative crops. To visit the *cooperatives*—peasants—Rischinsky, accompanied by his bodyguards, often makes the dangerous trek deep into the countryside. Once, he even travelled by donkey on a narrow road too steep for cars.

As well, in a bid to prevent assassinations against civilians, Canada is training Colombian soldiers to be more aware of basic human rights. Macrae accompanied the ambassador on a 23-hour journey to Bucaramanga, a city in a mountain valley 225 km north of Bogotá, where he delivered the second half of a \$30,000 donation to fund human rights education courses for the military at Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga. (On arrival, he urged his foreign guests to try a taste of fried ants, a delicacy now in season in Bucaramanga.) "This is the key that opens other doors," said Rischinsky, before handing over the military commander in charge of the region. "You are not going to agree to socio-economic change in the absence of trust with people."

Col Macrae also visits the ambassador. It is a dangerous place on the outskirts of Bucaramanga where more than 3,000 displaced people are crammed into a makeshift camp. "They are caught like the barn in the wind," he explains as he tours the camp. "FARC shows up in their village on Monday and says, 'Feed our troops or we'll kill you.' Then another guerrilla group shows up on Tuesday and says, 'We'll collaborate with them so we'll kill all of you.'

Related word the squalor, the ambassador adds to both adults and children. "Do you have a health centre, a school for the kids, a community council? Where is the water coming from?" He ducks under laundry

GUERRILLAS, DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

The history of Colombia, population 40 million, is an example of it is violent. Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century, the territory was inhabited by the now-extinct Chibcha Indians. Since the South American country gained independence in 1819, power has alternated between conservative and liberal factions. In 1946, conservatives led by Meleiro Gómez Pérez won the elections, triggering a civil war that lasted from 1948 to 1953 and claimed more than 200,000 lives.

In the 1960s, two Marxist guerrilla movements threatened efforts to restore order: the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, expanded by peasants and former communist party members, and the National Liberation Army, founded by students who had been heavily influenced by Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara. To counter the leftists, wealthy landowners, fearing they would lose their property, financed the operations of numerous paramilitary groups to battle the guerrillas.

In 1990, following the election of President Andrés Pastrana, three-way peace talks between the two rebel groups and the government began, but peace prospects have been complicated by the drug trade—since the 1970s, when Colombia began cracking down on its marijuana crop, Colombia emerged as the world's top supplier drug revenue—now mainly from cocaine—are used to finance the operations of both guerrilla and private armies. To break the back of the lucrative business, Colombia and the United States have launched a massive military campaign to uproot crops and processing labs. But many analysts believe this mid-drug offensive will only result in more fighting, causing the violence that has plagued Colombia for so long continues to rage on.

Even the most hardened critics of the



With America's help, Colombian soldiers are confiscating cocaine in the country's battle against the illicit narcotics trade

war, examine the victim's brains, the fatty acids made from plastic sheets, and holds discussions in dark single-room shacks that house 10 or 12 people each. "This is the tragedy of Colombia," he says, emerging from one of the houses. "The sense of inadequacy is overwhelming."

At the university, the ambassador delivers a speech about human rights, to an audience filled with soldiers and students. Afterwards, while generals and professors wait to talk to him, half a dozen people press refugee claims into his hands. One peasant father has been murdered, another's brother has been kidnapped.

Murder and mayhem seem to have been bred into Colombian culture. At a speech attended by a Canadian ambassador in 1994, Mariano Sánchez Macielo, the founder and commander of FARC, defended the actions of his guerrillas. But the speech contained mostly recollections of how chickens had been seized from his family in 1948, and revenge was required. "Plata, cocaine, nephews, aunts and uncles get involved, making this a very personal conflict, which is why it is so vengeful," says Rischinsky. "Justice is about settling accounts. These is a very facile capacity to get beyond that."

If a change ever comes, it may, ironically, result from the very self-

filing in cocaine that is now decimating the country. There is so much money involved that the Marxist guerrillas who were once motivated by agrarian reform are growing rich themselves. "Today guerrillas are switching sides [from one rebel group or alliance to another] for the sake of a few more pesos a round," Rischinsky says. "So the argument is more about money and less about ideology."

The American intervention could either successfully end the conflict, or plunge the country into more chaos. Almost 100 U.S. military advisers operating from a massive base 400 km south of

Bogotá have already married nearly 3,000 Colombian soldiers. The so-called anti-narcotics barbedine will be the cutting edge of Plan Colombia's assault on the drug dealers' operations. Colombian planes flying U.S.-supplied planes have also sprayed 86,000 acres of coca plants with herbicides, destroying almost

25 per cent of the country's crop. Teicher believes Canada's approach is preferable. "The obvious solution is alternative crops," says Teicher. "Obviously people need to make a living and they need to make a living growing something other than coca." Plata Colombia may just witness another chapter of violence. But Colombia is already bloody history—ensuring that Canada's ambassador stays close to his bodyguards.

CRITICS FEAR U.S. INTERVENTION WILL ONLY RESULT IN AN ESCALATION OF THE VIOLENCE

www.ew.com battles with the war on drugs in Colombia



FROM BAD TO WORSE

The distrust and the dying continue despite U.S.-led calls for a ceasefire

President George W. Bush has learned what his predecessor, Bill Clinton, knew only too well: Breaking a peace deal in the Middle East is all but impossible. Bush formally linked his administration to the stalled Israeli-Arab peace process last week, phasing Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. He asked both men to end the fighting that has killed nearly 500 people since late September and return to the bargaining table. But the violence continued, in back-to-back suicide strikes at

week's end, a truck carrying a bomb blew up near a heavily fortified Israeli army post in the Gaza Strip and a car bomb exploded near a bus terminal in central Israel. At least three people—the assailants—were killed and 45 Israeli's injured. Two Islamic extremist groups, Hizbullah and Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility. Another bomb went off in a West Bank refugee camp, killing a Palestinian gunman and wounding four others. The Palestinian Authority blamed Israel, but Israel denied any involvement. The explosions capped a difficult week

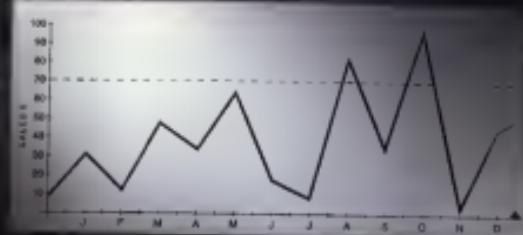
World

Palestinian parade past a burning bus at an anti-Israel demonstration in Ramallah

for Israel. On May 26, a banquet hall collapsed during a wedding in Jerusalem, killing about two dozen people and injuring hundreds. Jeremy Irons' partner also shot down a small Lebanese civilian plane that had entered Israeli airspace, killing the pilot. The shooting occurred with Israeli military on high alert for a possible terrorist attack—but the suicide bombers still managed to deliver their deadly cargo. Israel responded by sending tanks and armored vehicles into Palestinian-controlled areas of the Gaza Strip.

Bush's push to end Israeli-Palestinian fighting began with the release of a peace plan proposed by an international commission headed by former U.S. senator George Mitchell. Mitchell called on both sides to left the violence and urged Israel to freeze construction of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But Mitchell's report seemed to do little more than spark a new round of angry verbal exchanges—followed by more deaths.

Tom Fennell



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Washington • Andrew Phillips

Sounds like a sweet deal

One of Canada's least attractive national traits is our collective tendency to take wing satisfaction in the misfortunes of Americans. If there's a problem afflicting the United States, you can generally spot the Canadian, his the one heading to the sidelines, affecting an attitude of moral superiority.

This rather pathetic stance has been fully on display as Americans come to grips with what their federal government officially describes as nothing less than "the most serious energy shortage since the oil embargoes of the 1970s." The Bush-Cheney team in Washington, headed by a pair of old oil men, proposes to fight it mainly by expanding production—bringing predictable howls of outrage from conservationists and finger-wagging from snouts of the border. There go those fat-cat Americans, runt the refrain, addicte to cheap gasoline and tank-towed SUVs. Seven am right.

The Canadian government, typically, is trying to have it both ways. Ottawa is rubbing its hands at the prospect of sending over more oil, gas and electricity south, but can't seem to refrain from leavening its bescorner even as it welcomed Washington's drive for a continental energy plan. Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale added pointedly that "from the Canadian point of view, energy conservation, energy efficiency, are very important qualities and characteristics."

They set in hot qualities and characteristics of an advanced, intelligent society.

One could surely assume, then, that an "advanced, intelligent society" like Canada would be more efficient and conservation-minded than the gas-guzzling American variety. As it turns out, one would be wrong. If anything, Canadians eat even bigger energy hogs than the Americans. Canadians frequently note that the United States, with just 4.6 per cent of the world's people, consumes a giddyous 25 per cent of its energy. Canada, by comparison, has a minuscule 0.5 per cent (at one two-hundredth) of the global population but consumes 5.5 per cent of all the energy on Earth. Do the math: we're second in worse. By another measure, Americans consume 106,267 kWh of energy per person per year; Canadians consume 120,060 kWh each—or 15 per cent more.

Fine, Canada is cold and snowed over. We need a lot of energy to get through the winter. But the fact remains, 30 million Canadians consume substantially more than do the 300



A U.S. oil rig at dusk, silhouetted against a colorful sky.

million French, the 56 million Britons or even the one-billion-plus Indians. Canadians are, it turns out, in no position to lecture anyone when it comes to wasting energy.

Which is not to say that the Bush-Cheney plan has much to recommend it. The biggest problem is that it's a solution to a problem that scarcely exists. Aside from California's botched efforts in prioritizing electricity, leading to the state's well-publicized and genuinely disruptive rolling blackouts, the United States has nothing approaching an energy crisis.

Gasoline prices are relatively high (by U.S. standards), but peaked last week at an average 45 cents a litre and are generally expected to head down for the rest of the summer. And all signs are that motorists are doing what they're supposed to do: higher prices depress demand and drive our motor supply.

High gasoline prices mean car sales of monster SUVs are down, while small-car sales are up. Oil companies are using their record profits to invest in new refineries for the first time in many years. Suddenly, high electricity prices have set off a spate of investment: some 90,000 megawatts of new electricity is scheduled to come online by 2003, with even more on the way after that. Higher natural gas prices have sparked billions of new investment in pipelines, with some 14,500 km of new pipe to be completed in the next 18 months.

All that, more than any government plan, will solve any real or imagined energy crisis. In fact, the curmudgeonly consensus on energy got no far down the road as high prices lead to higher profits, new investment and greater capacity. Unfortunately, Washington is using the "crisis" to loosen environmental regulations for refineries and pipelines. And it's promoting a host of dubious subsidies, tax credits and incentives that amount to a massive handout to the energy industry—an industry that's already doing just fine without them, thank you.

For Canada, the result is almost all good. In fact, Canada's ample and growing energy supplies are another reason that the U.S. "crisis" is mostly a ruse. The Americans can buy pretty much all the energy they want from Canada at the same price charged to Canadians (that was settled under the NAFTA agreement). In return, Canada gets guaranteed access to the biggest energy market in the world. Sounds like a sweet deal—and even less reason for Canadians to gloat about their neighbor's temporary difficulties.

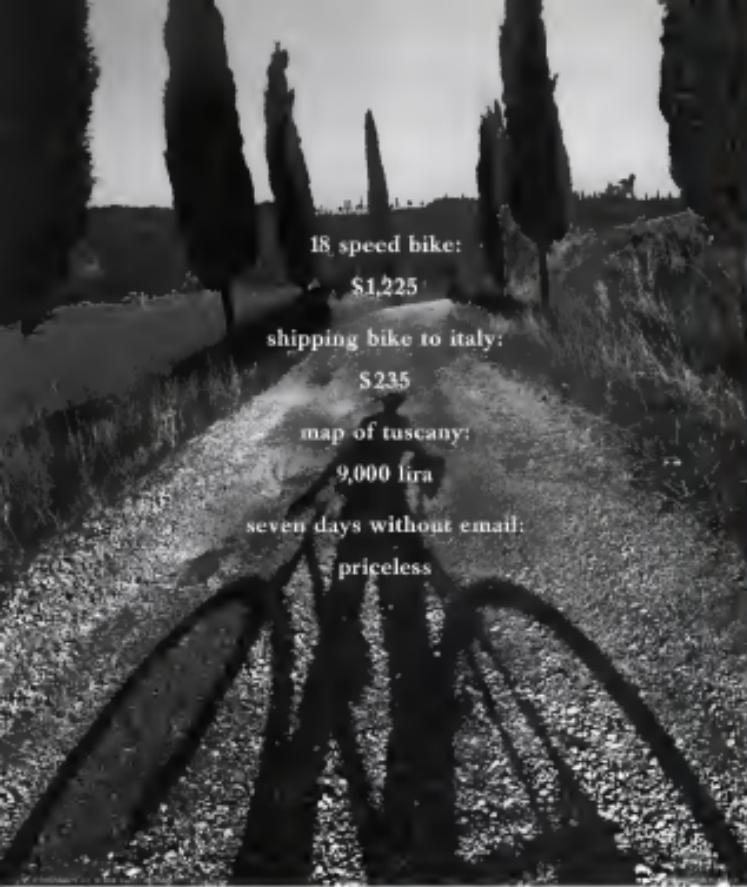


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People

Edited by Shonda Deardorff

Shazam, she's hot

Although Barfield is still reeling from the bitched American election—but it is a good way. Last November, the Whistler-born mother had recently moved from a Dallas TV station to the cable news network MSNBC. "Everything was going OK," says the 33-year-old, "then Shazam, the election [in] Bushfield, who had been following George W. Bush during the campaign, was catapulted into the spotlight." It was a dream victory, says Barfield who got her



Barfield and the bitched election start at small stations in Central and Western Canada. "The last when journalists can showcase their talents without being scrutinized. You wouldn't want to eat your teeth on the Monica Lewinsky story."

Since the election, Barfield has increased public following. While she hasn't internet sites devoted to her ("crazey," she is excited about the industry buzz she has been getting. NBC thinks so highly of her that she is rumoured to be the preferred Today Show replacement should Katie Couric step down in the near future.

Meanwhile, Barfield carries on with her own show, Newheat, which she however can't be seen at her native land. And she is penning a book about the explosion of cable news services in the United States—she cites over 12 successful channels, currently on air. "There are a growing number of news junkies," says Barfield. "And I say, Great! It keeps me in a Manhattan apartment!"



Courtesy, Larsen, Dickson and Banes find inspiration in a dog named Tricky Woo

They came to rock—not spell

Montreal-based rock band Tricky Woo wouldn't be surprised if British grannies start showing up at their gigs. Lead singer Andrew Dickson, 36, got the band's name from a 1970s BBC television program called *All Creatures Great and Small*. "It's the name of a dog on the show that my Scottish grandpa used to watch a lot," Dickson says. "I grew up hearing about Tricky Woo, but I don't even know if it's the proper spelling."

Even if the grannies don't show, the band—with Eric Larsen, 24, on bass and vocals, Patrick Casan, 26, on drums and Phil Banes, 26, on organ and flute—

is doing all right in the fax department. In songs have appeared on *Dawson's Creek* and *Days of Our Lives*, and in previous albums, *Somewhere I Go* was chosen as the No. 1 record on the Canadian College Radio chart for 1999 and nominated for a Juno in 2000 for best alternative album. The band is currently on a North American tour to promote its fourth and newest CD, *Les Sables Magiques*.

As it turns out, the TV dog's name is actually spelled Tricky Woo. But that shouldn't bother Dickson, who admits, "Our name really means nothing except to my grandparents."

THIS SOPRANO SINGS

Like Uncle Junior, the crusty mob boss he plays on his HBO series *The Sopranos*, Dominic Chianese carries on family traditions. His grandfather, a tenor who emigrated from Naples to the Bronx in 1905, was always singing in the house.

"He passed on his passion for music to me," says Chianese, who will release a debut CD, *Fiat*, this week. Chianese lends his alto voice to three original songs as well as some covers, including Kita Kat's "I'm a Good Girl." Cohen fills song "Guacamole," and a couple of early Italian standards.

Chianese started his career as a traveling Gilbert and Sullivan company as a chorus member and, by the 1950s, he had picked up a gig as master of ceremonies at Gerde's Folk City, the Greenwich Village venue famous for showcasing the young Bob Dylan. He appeared in such movies as *The Godfather Part II*, *Dog Day Afternoon*, and *All the President's Men*, before taking on the mopey of New Jersey tough guy in *The Sopranos*.

But with such a passion for music, why was until his 71st year to put out a CD? "I was busy surviving, and recording seemed like a luxury," he explains. "Anyways, when you're taking a distance on an unknown? Now, because of the show I have this leverage." And, like the best mob capos, he's not afraid to use it.



The Comeback KING

By KIMBERLY NOBLE

It's opening night at the theatre, and the air outside Toronto's St. Lawrence Centre crackles with bright chin and blousy blouse. The plays a two-hour production from South Africa called *The Island*, has drawn an eclectic crowd. Most of Canada's noteworthy South African expatriates are here, some looking rigid in traditional garb. But so is an unusually large number of local cultural heavyweights, not least Giller Prize beneficiary Jack Rubinstein, Al Whisman's widow, Sena Clayo, supremo Meera Zaman and Romeo co-founder Michael Baden.

The Africans have come simply to see the play, an acoustic tour de force that helped galvanize the plight of political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela when it was first produced in Cape Town in 1973. But others in the audience, including a big contingent from the diverse business world only mildly interested in the performance. What they really want to watch is the return of *The Island's* producer, Toronto ingenue Garth Drabinsky. Either way, they are guaranteed pure human drama. *The Island's* tale of humor and hope in the face of inexpressible oppression is interwoven with that of Sophocles' *Antigone*. Drabinsky's tags, as which he charms and bullies his way to the top, only to come crashing down each time,

make unavoidably Greek. It has the added advantage of suspense, in that nobody knows how far Drabinsky will climb this time, or how the current episode is going to end.

One thing appears certain: Drabinsky is definitely back. "Garth is creating a lot of buzz," says a respected theatre figure who came to see both the play and the producer. Over the past 18 months, Drabinsky has been gradually emerging from the self-exposed exile that followed the collapse of Laser Inc., his Toronto-based live-theatre empire, signing on as creative and marketing consultant to old friends such as publishing tycoon Conrad Black and securities chronicler wealthy Rossano family, who are expanding a vintage resort on Lake Muskoka. And now, for the first time since Laser imploded amid allegations of fraud, Drabinsky is putting another play, "What is this, his third, fourth, fifth, seventh offering?" asks Ugo Kareda, artistic director of Toronto's Tarragon Theatre. "What interests me is that after all that's happened to him he still has a compulsion to be out there."

The fact that Drabinsky is back in showbiz does not mean his Lasair battles are over. Far from it. Drabinsky, 51, and business partner Myron Gottlieb, 57, continue to raise and defend a deluge of legal actions triggered by the meltdown of the company (they co-founded it in 1989)—including \$350 million worth of no-holds-barred lawsuits and counter-suits with Hollywood super-agent Michael Ovitz and Livent, an ongoing RCMP investigation and a slew of outstanding U.S. criminal and civil charges. This monumental conflict erupted in 1998 after Ovitz and a group of U.S. investors bought control of Drabinsky's company and discovered what they allege were fraudulent transactions designed to make award-winning musicals such as *Kinky Boots*, *The Spider-Man* and *Agnes* look more profitable.

Since then, only three relatively minor actions have been fully resolved. One U.S. official says an attempt to establish Drabinsky and Gottlieb to face the U.S. charges is with the justice department in Ottawa, where—given Canada's historic reluctance to turn over alleged white-collar offenders to foreign governments—it could sit forever (Ovitz refused to comment). RCMP commercial crime investigators, who carried off boxes of Livent documents in 1998, won't say whether they think that's a case. The whole matter is expected to take years, perhaps even decades, to get resolved.

But consider from the Drabinsky-Ovitz battle continue to pile up. In Toronto, theatrical supply companies caught by Livent's 1998 bankruptcy are still seeking their wages. In Vancouver, the \$35-million Livent-owned theater once known as the Ford Centre for the Performing Arts is up for sale for roughly a third of its former value. And SFX Enter-

tainment Inc., the New York company that purchased the rights to most of Drabinsky's blockbuster musicals—all the big Tony Award winners such as *Spider-Man*, *Show Boat*, *Agnes* and *Pat*, plus *Souvenir*—announced in late May that it's pulling the plug on *Souvenir* after a six-month run that resulted in one of the largest losses in Broadway history.

How badly Drabinsky himself will be hurt by this latest business fiasco is anyone's guess. He won't talk about it, even obliquely. "A very significant array of wonderful and loyal and caring people that I have known as friends and business colleagues over the years have been very supportive of me in the past three years and they continue to be supportive," Drabinsky told *Maclean's*. "That's as much as I'll say."

Some legal insiders, however, are willing to venture a startling suggestion. "Duly up the score, not for ambiguity, you didn't hear it from them—but Drabinsky might just be winning. Last summer, he succeeded in getting a damning report from commissioners from accounting giant KPMG's established since the case, arguing that KPMG's past relationship with Drabinsky put it in conflict of interest. Informed observers speculate that Drabinsky incurred a tidy financial settlement in this case—and it won't be the last. Several court rulings have also gone to Drabinsky and Gottlieb's favor. "Garth may be a fugitive from justice," says a lawyer for a third party caught up in the action. "He may not be able to work in the U.S. But in court, so far, he's won everything. As far as I'm concerned, he'll come out of this shield."

A remarkable number of influential people have drabinsky. That seems to be the story of Drabinsky's life. Part P. D. Bamford, part Flash Gordon, he is, by his own past admission—complex and difficult, cranky and impulsive, breathtakingly ambitious, angle-minded and self-centered. But he makes up for it somehow with his boundless enthusiasm and unquenchable love of life. The son of an ex-controlling director, Drabinsky contracted polio at age 3 and was left with a limp in one leg—something he readily identifies as a key force in shaping his unashamedly ruthless quest for success. By the time he became 30, he'd financed a condominium development, produced three feature films and had his first Broadway flop, among other things.

The 1980s have been dubbed "the Drabinsky decade" in commemoration of the rise of Circles Oxley Corp., which Gottlieb and Drabinsky lost control of in a colonial 1989 battle with MCA and the Montreal Bioscaffaires. The pair managed to negotiate the \$85-million purchase of Toronto's Phoenix Theatre and the Canadian rights to *The Phantom of the Opera*, the hit musical that would become the financial foundation for a string of critically acclaimed productions and a

GARTH DRABINSKY IS BACK, AND CREATING A LOT OF SHOWBIZ BUZZ



With The Island, star ingenue Garth Drabinsky tries his hand again

sizable fortune. But like the rest of Drabinsky's successes, that didn't last forever. The Livenz debacle left the co-founders with substantial personal debts.

To survive, they mortgaged assets at one point in 1999. Garfield had \$6.75 million in loans secured against his classic gray-paneled mansion in Toronto's tony Forest Hill, while Drabinsky owed somewhere between \$9 million and \$12 million secured against his art collection and other property. Garfield sold his house in 1999 for \$3.7 million, and now lives in a second Victorian townhouse close to the downtown design-chamber building where he and Drabinsky run office space. Drabinsky has been separated from his wife since 1996; she filed for divorce last October and so far, their home-

Gordon Fisher, the *Judd* associate publisher. "He's a creative genius."

Finally, last year, Norman and Elly Reitman of the Great Gulf Group of Cos., which owns the Muskoka Sands resort near Gravenhurst, Ont., asked Drabinsky to help revitalize the resort, including organizing something that would draw winter visitors—skiing. He came up with what the hotel calls in "Farada Walks Cultural Weekends," two-day packages that give customers the chance to hobnob with artists such as ballerina Karen Kain and Augenro artist E. L. Doctorow. Drabinsky's responsibilities have expanded to include promotion of a \$50-million cottage development.

Can Drabinsky do it? Is cottage country what he did for Broadway and Toronto's theater district? Does he want to? That, Drabinsky says, "is what life looks like if it's going to be, going forward." He will love the theatre, he says. But he does not have any new mega-musicals in the works—at least, not that he'll talk about—and no plans for another large company. "I want to continue to create important works or present important works," he says. "But the theater won't completely dominate my life."

This will disappoint some of the people in his opening-night crowd. Regardless of whether they lost money or were thrown out of work when Livenz was down, Canadian theater community still looks to Drabinsky as a modern-day Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. But at this stage in his life, Drabinsky the satoriyan is probably just being practical. "It's inexplicable," says a fellow entertainment executive. "But when it comes to raising money, borrowing money, I think he's cool." On the other hand, Drabinsky has come back from oblivion before. "Look at what Garfield is doing right now," says his lawyer. "He has another play going, he has all these projects and he's surviving. Who else in this country would have the gall?"

Drabinsky appears to have raised money through other means, including the sale of Alex Colville's painting *Fresco* (over \$160,000). But mostly, as Drabinsky said, he has survived through the kindness of friends. In the early days post-Livenz, he and Garfield passed the hat among pals and business associates. Often offered help, well-paid work. The first was auto-parts magnate Frank Stronach, who recruited Drabinsky as a creative consultant for his American entertainment business. Next came Conrad Black's *Northern Post*, which asked Drabinsky to advise the paper on a new advertising campaign. In March, 2000, he was appointed as the *Judd*'s external media creative consultant. "Garfield role in all this is really like the conductor of the orchestra," says



With actress Glynis Davies, at *Glynn's*, 1995

once mortgaged for \$5 million—nowhere in Paul Drabinsky's name, free and clear. According to the divorce documents, Drabinsky is living nearby in a newly built Congas-style house that his younger brother Cyril purchased in 1999 for \$1.3 million. Interestingly, \$900,000 of the \$1.7 million borrowed against the property has been personally guaranteed by older brother Garf.

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Business

DRABINSKY: THE LIFE SO FAR

1948: Born on Oct. 27 in Toronto

1977: Produces first full-length feature film, the disappearance

1978: Opens A Broadway Musical on Broadway. It flops.

1979: Gains part ownership of Cleopatra, which opens what is then the world's largest multi-screen theatre in Toronto's Eaton Centre.

1980: Cassandra O'Brien merges with Cleopatra to form Cleopatra-O'Brien, at its height the second-largest theatre chain in North America.

1989: Major shareholders force Drabinsky out of Cleopatra-O'Brien. He buys Toronto's Penthouse Theatre and Canadian rights to *The Phantom of the Opera*. A week later, he sets up Livenz with partner Bryan Garfield to produce stage shows.

1990: Directed by super-successful Livenz, Livenz goes public.

1991: Hollywood mogul Michael Ovitz gains control of Livenz. Trading in shares is halted four months later pending details of recovering "irregularities." Livenz files for bankruptcy protection in Canada and United States. The board fires Drabinsky and Garfield, says there for \$225 million, alleging fraud. Drabinsky and Ovitz split.

1993: Tyson Frank Stronach hires Drabinsky as a consultant for his amusement park near Los Angeles.

2000: Drabinsky is named a media creative consultant for the *National Post*.

2003: Drabinsky promotes a \$500-million expansion of Ontario's Muskoka Sands resort, and leaves the play *The Judds* in Toronto.



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Mary Janigan

Opening the floodgates

Water is such an evocative Canadian symbol that it's blighted across the country, puddling around houses and towns and wells and longfleets. So it's only ironic that Newfoundland Premier Roger Gaudreault is now musing about trading the bad thing for location of bulk. Newfoundland officials caution that nothing has been decided; a ministerial committee will examine the implications of bulk-water sales this summer, followed by public consultations in early fall. But the premier's earliest pronouncements have thrown politicians in other provincial capitals—and especially Ottawa—into a tizzy. And they have highlighted a frightening reality of modern trade deals, including the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Mexico: it's impossible to figure out the meaning of parts that cover everything from agreements to services. To put it brutally, governments still don't understand what they have signed.

Water was supposed to stay out of this loop. Because the federal government is responsible for waters that cross or flow along boundaries, Parliament is now debating a bill to prohibit the bulk removal of those waters from their basin. And since the provinces are responsible for internal bodies of water, all have taken similar measures. Newfoundland passed its law in 1993; Ottawa asserted that no one wanted our bulk water anyway; shipments would be a target for environmental protesters—and too difficult and costly to transport. An international joint Commission report noted last year: "The commercial viability of long-distance trade in bulk water from the Great Lakes appears unconstitutional."

That confidence was illusory. Federal officials now admit that if Newfoundland offers the water, it will likely find buyers, such as the Arab states. That sale would transform bulk water from a natural resource—which no trading partner has any right to exploit—into a "good." And then the vice begins. The first problem is mind-boggling: exactly when would water become a "good"? Ottawa is taking the position that such change would only apply to Newfoundland—and that Newfoundland would be able to regulate how much water is removed.



Will Newfoundland make water a trade item?

But it's the federal government that has signed Gaudreault's trade treaties—not the provinces. So nobody really knows whether bulk water will become a "good" at all, provinces or it became a "good" in Newfoundland. The truth is that trade treaties rarely recognize that critical issues in federations often the responsibility of other levels of government. Canada's joint responsibility for water is not mentioned in NAFTA. So one province could change its federation partners into chaos. "Trade policy today has very little to do with trade in widgets; it touches on far more substantive issues," warns Sylvia Ostry, distinguished research fellow at the University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies. "And water is now the issue."

So what happens if bulk water becomes a "good"? Under NAFTA, Canada must treat U.S. and Mexican firms in the same way it treats domestic firms. If Newfoundland grants a contract to transport bulk water to a local firm, ignoring an American rival's more competitive bid, the U.S. company could claim damage under NAFTA's Chapter 11 investor protection provision. "If Newfoundland and especially focus on a local over a U.S. firm, that U.S. firm may have a case if it can prove market discrimination," says Michael Hart, a professor at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs.

What happens if Newfoundland then wants to turn off the tap? It must prove there are genuinely sound environmental or health reasons for that decision. And it must cap back the supply of foreign purchasers the same proportion that it can back domestic uses. Meanwhile, oil fellow provinces could face complaints from foreign buyers who were similar lucrative export opportunities. William Alexanderoff, research director for the Munk Centre for International Studies: "In theory, these firms could say, 'I am being denied opportunity elsewhere.'

In the end, federal officials hope Newfoundland is bluffing, using the threat of water sales to ensure that its resource revenues are not deducted from its equalization payments. Such games are dangerous. Newfoundland should keep the taps closed.

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The cover of the Maclean's Universities & Colleges 2001 guidebook features a large title in white and orange, with "Universities" and "Colleges" stacked vertically. Below the title is a smaller section titled "University Rankings". The bottom half of the cover shows a black and white photograph of several people, possibly students, standing outdoors near a building.

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Rover's new Mars tricks

It's a quintessentially Canadian way of getting into space. One of the first computer simulations produced by Critical Mass Labs of Montreal involved a heavy-duty tractor equipped with powerful claws and a chain saw for felling trees. The company's Virtex software proved so good at recreating real-life situations, says chief executive Roben Weldon, that NASA is now using it to develop a prototype for a next-generation Mars rover. "Our staff moves almost like a video game," says Weldon. "You have full interactivity with the objects in the environment."

Weldon's strength lies in its ability to simulate the actual physics associated with movement. With it, NASA engineers can construct complex, computerized environments to assess how a rover's suspension will perform when subjected to the jarring forces caused by rocks and dips in its path. The simulations, conducted by the Astrodynamics and Robotics Group at the NASA Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., allow Earth-bound scientists to plot the course of Mars rovers like 1997's Sojourner. Human operators can then monitor safe driving instructions to the little vehicle. The hope is to one day lead a rover with its own navigation software so it can decide for itself which route is best. "It will think," says Weldon, "more of a thinking machine."

Look out, Spider-Man

Peter Parker, a.k.a. Spider-Man, would be proud, even if Gerald Weldon's device for scaling walls is named after a lizard. The Geckbot is a steerable, 25-kilogram contraption that allows users to ascend a wide variety of flat surfaces. The clever



Geckbot gets more climbing the walls



Spudley's his web shooter

Darlene Hanmerka

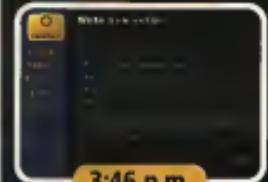
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Lights, camera, broadband

Evo Inc. is in the business of making videos for Web sites, but the San Francisco company provides also an inexpensive showcase for short videos submitted by independent filmmakers. By going to www.evo.com, and clicking on "Fun," visitors can view a wide variety of imaginative shorts, including one about the experiences of a female police officer, and an eye-popping animation with the devil in Bowlin, Texa.



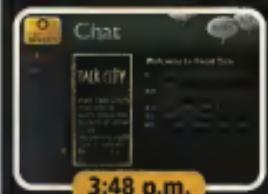
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APOCALYPSE CANNES

At a fin-de-siècle festival, a cleric contemplates the death of cinema.

By Brian D. Johnson

In 2 a.m., in Cannes, and over a glass of champagne Helga Stevenson is explaining how she was stabbed blind by a thief in the night. He climbed onto her apartment balcony, stepped through the open door and stole her purse while she slept. At the police station, the purse didn't turn up, but she was compelled to claim a French scarf as hers. "Have you ever been to the loo and found in *Cartier*?" she asks, in her elegant Hock Reinhardt. Stevenson, who once ran Toronto's Film Festival and now works as a producer consultant, is a Cannes veteran. If this can happen to her, it can happen to anyone. See enough, two days later, I was at the police station to report a \$1,500 theft from a bank machine, a scam so smooth I didn't know I'd been robbed until the next day. I gave my story to a female cop right out of a French movie, who listened and checked to herself as she typed very, very slowly with two fingers.

Every spring we put up with the Cannes con. We get fleeced, fight French bureaucracy and push our way through mobs to

get into films that, more often than not, people won't pay to see in North America. Still, we keep coming back, braving the beach and the bubbly, to search for the grail of international cinema. Last year, we were rewarded with *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*, *In the Mood for Love* and *Dancer in the Dark*. Not to mention *1519, Amore Perico* and *Whale, a Friend Like Harry*, three of the best movies in current release. This year, we waited in vain. There were bright spots, notably the underhanded *Amélie*—the first French-language movie, and the first Canadian picture to win the *Camer d'Or* for best feature debut. But a certain gloom settled over the Croisette as films about war, death and bewilderment dominated.

The Palme d'Or winner, *The Soul Room* by Italy's Nanni Moretti, told a harrowing story of parents losing their teenage son. Ennio Morricone's *The Profession of Arms* chronicled the birth of ballistic weaponry under the Medici. The honor of land mines surfaced in Ira Levin's *Kandahar* and Bo Derek's darkly surreal *No Angels*.

Maclean's June 4, 2001

Land In The Officer Wins, a French soldier undergoes four years of plastic surgery after losing his face blown off in the First World War—*The English Patient* meets *The Elephant Man*.

Meanwhile, films from old masters in their eighties—maestros like Godard, Rivette, Isomura, de Ossuna—cast a long shadow over the festival. And at times we seemed to be mourning nothing less than the death of cinema, the dominant art form of the 20th century. It was also hard to escape the story that the best movie at that year's festival first premiered in Cannes 22 years ago: *Apocalypse Now*. Envisioned by 53 narrators, it felt better paced than the original—less like surfing the Spy, more like a literary cruise up the river of the damned. In the *Paul Verhoeven*, it also induced a profound malaise. Here was a war epic of psychological depth, without an iota of patriotic nonsense or a single contemp-tar-gated smug.

At a press lunch in Cannes, Coppola remembered how the original newbie had flummoxed the studio. "We were supposed to deliver an action film," he said, "and it became more of a philosophical opera." Later, Coppola's cinematographer, the legendary Vittorio Storaro, railed about the death of cinema—in literal terms. Using an agenda book for a prop, he flipped it over and over, showing how the dead of a film negative is related over and over as prints are struck, and then again in video and DVD versions. Storaro also lamented the fact that classics such as *The Conformist* are literally dying, their negatives fading into extinction. He added that when he printed the extra *Apocalypse* footage, which was not properly preserved, "I cried, because I saw that I'd lost part of my life." But then, digging into the alchemy of celluloid, he explained how a new Technicolor dye-transfer system saved 75 percent of the image.

To look at those aging warriors, Coppola and Storaro, you could sense the sadness. Their work is no only behind them; it's vanishing, decaying like the human body. Cinema, that intangible art form, turns out to be more perishable than paint. *Apocalypse Now* was also the watershed that marked



Film is vanishing over to be more perishable than paint. Here, seen from *No Man's Land*, Coppola and Keaton. *Cake* Gooding Jr. left, seen from *Pearl Harbor*

Hollywood's last preclusive adventure with the Sino generation of megacine in America. And if Coppola became its godfather, Jean-Luc Godard was the god of the movement that it spawned:

So it was only fitting that side from *Apocalypse* Now, the other great film at Cannes was from Godard, the old master of the French New Wave. At 70, Godard is the Bob Dylan of film, a spleen-like survivor incapable of stagnation. *And Èloge de l'amour* (*Praise of Love*) is his *These Are Our Heads*, a poetic elegy to a vanishing cinema, to a lost Paris and to memory itself—a film that holds time in its hands like a wounded bird. It is vintage Godard, narrative dissonance muddled with postmodern penaku. Along the way, there are jabs at Steven Spielberg in particular and at Americans in general—"who have no past as they buy the remembrance of others." But what takes you unaware is the underscore of opaque melancholy. With dodging images of the Seine, Godard surrender to nostalgia, that forbidden fruit of celluloid. There, after all,

for all the survivors who attended their stories, *Pearl Harbor* will likely funk on all counts. History buffs will be offended by its clichéd portraiture of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (Tom Hanks) and its histrionical dramatization of Japanese motives and secret preparations for the surprise attack. The actual real-life 43 minutes of bombs, bullets, blood and bayonet-sabers will surely prove too analytical and too computer-generated for thrill seekers who have seen it all before

in *Titanic*, *Saving Private Ryan* and *Top Gun*. And the movie's bound to disappoint fans of Sam Rockwell (as Captain John T. Sisko) and its histrionical dramatization of Japanese motives and secret preparations for the surprise attack. There was a lone combat, part of a ratings team of dusters consigned to save the planet, in *Pearl Harbor* bar's on the over, forced to straighten up and fly right. Rockwell's charac-

ter of black and white, he shatters the spell by cutting to the chemical haze of superaturated video, at once conceding to the new technology with a shrug.

White Godard delivered dividends last year. I went looking for him as a chthonian in the hills, where a studio was staging a press junket for a movie that was not even finished. *Land in the Fog*, a \$370-million (U.S.) trilogy adapted from the J. R. R. Tolkien classic. Consisting of three features shot concurrently, it will try to do for Middle Earth what Star Wars did for outer space. The chthonia was stuck with workers erecting sets for a galactic party to which we weren't invited. I watched a cohort and a church roof onto a hubba house with a staple gun. Herded into an old room, a bunch of press junkets were in a studio executive booth, "We're not releasing a film. We're not even releasing three films. We're creating a brand." He went on to note "We're not going to cheapen it with hype." Hype was going to change it with *Age*? So what's the deal with the load of journalists at the chthonia?

The trilogy's New Zealand director, Peter Jackson, enthused about computer-generated characters who have their own brains

"You basically pose a question and they start to fight. It's weird, because at one point they start reasoning when we didn't tell them so." We then interviewed the scones—groups of reporters grilling groups of hobbits—until I began to feel like a computer engineer and journalist. A bantam Liv Tyler, spacy and childlike, was persuaded to speak a phrase in "Ehvin." A reporter beside me passed a note: "Ehvin has left the building."

Back in Cannes, as the festival wase on, another theme (aside from death) began to emerge. This was the year of pastiche (as to be expected with a French chateau that runs like a concert). Left and right, dreams were tantalizingly cinematic past. Opening night's *Monica Blue*, an American-made nuclear ball, a pure pastiche—a beauty pageant film from the borderless state of pop culture, with Nicole Kidman vying through 19th-century Paris at a 21st-century fair. Paris kitch is also the setting for *CQ*, Roman Coppola's frenetic debut, exercise-produced by his father, Francis. A jaunty *8 1/2*, Steve Jobs and Austin Powers, it's the story of a young American making a sci-fi movie about a lake in a white-shag spaceship. As a roman à clef (or Roman Coppola), it has continuity value—the star playing in the cultural delusions of shelf's generation—but little else.

There were half-a-dozen films about ancestors, including Jacques Audiard's urban comedy of romantic errors, *16 Ans*; and, and David Lynch's *Mulholland Drive*, which split the prize for best direction with Joel Coen's *The Man Who Wasn't There*. Subtitled from a re-penned ABC pilot, *Mulholland Drive* is basically *Twin Peaks* gone to Hollywood, a despicable interplay about two women, an amateur and a budding movie star. *Twin Peaks*, *Or*? These are funny movies, and lotsong of hot lesbian sex. But Lynch's surrealists still seem bogie, as if he's writing under and之间 like so much aluminum siding. Coen's film, which stars Bob Thornton as a lumber driver in bluecollar, is a bloodless *Blow Up*: a black-and-white descent into '60s America in the noir style of James M. Cain. Intricately crafted but deeply smug.

Cannes makes critics grumpy. At the awards, we were importuned as Liv Ullmann's jury laudified three films on Michael Haneke's *Le Plaisir*, a riveting but propaganda drama from France; learning insatiable Flapper as a piano teacher who sleeps with her mother and corrupts a lawnmower student with dominatrix games. Only Hippie Peter desecrated her award, for amazingly earnestly cringe against insuperable odds. *Caravane*, meanwhile, could take sole in the frost triumph of *Amélie*, signifying the both of an aboriginal cinema still unshaken by cynicism.

Read the annotations to *Land in the Fog* online. [GO TO STORY](#)

An uncultured Pearl

The team behind Disney's *Pearl Harbor* has blockbuster tapes for its Memorial Day weekend release. The studio aims to please both the American and Japanese markets in order to wring the \$400 million (U.S.) it needs to break even. Director Michael Bay's *Armageddon*, *The Rock* yearns for the respect that has so far eluded him. And the stars hope it rings true



Int. Pearl Harbor, and his best friend, Danny Walker (Josh Hartnett), are a couple of American fighter pilots longing for action. Since the United States has yet to enter the war, their reluctance to fly with the British they like him because, as we are told twice and time again, he is the best pilot in the air corps who comes back to Hawaii a hero—which is exactly what the Americans will need on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941. Though his heart to believe in a hero who

saves his fellow flyers with the credit bubble myth "lets play a game of chicken with these big suckers."

But there is one good reason to have *Pearl Harbor* as the star of *Pearl Harbor*—its way with the ladies. He makes a come-overiance love story memorably touching when his character returns from England to find his best friend romancing his girl—they thought he was dead. His reunion with the pilot-goddess wife, Evelyn (Kate Beck-

ley), is the film's one shining moment. But then the bombs start to fall, and Kate and Danny must take to the skies. Following the defeat at Pearl Harbor, the boys are sent to Tokyo for the resolution mission, item the film turns into a jingoistic monstrosity—a brain-hammer reminder that America went to war with the world. And this account of "the date which will live in infamy" is left to crash and burn.

Sheila Siskin

Actress Seana McKenna combines brains with depth—and a penchant for playfulness

SMART COOKIE

BY JOHN BENROSE

Last summer, when Seana McKenna was playing the title role in *Baumholder*, 2,500-year-old tragedy *Medea*, there was an interruption from the audience. It came just as McKenna's Medea was about to lead her two young sons out of sight in order to slather them—revenge on her husband, Jason, who had abandoned her—for a younger woman. As McKenna started to take the boys away, someone near the stage exploded suddenly, "Don't go!" The light in Seana McKenna eyes intensifies as she tells this anecdote. For the 44-year-old actress, it demonstrates her dual ability to take the audience to the depths of the human heart and make them forget they're watching fiction. "When that person spoke out," she recalls, "it was eleven thousand people who were 100 per cent present to what was happening. I thought, 'This is why we do what we do. This is why theatre matters.'"

McKenna doesn't say so, but another reason theatre matters in this country is her own potent stage presence. She can take difficult roles such as *Medea* or Dr. Virginia Weir, the cancer-stricken heroine of Margaret Edie's *Wife*—which she played last winter in Vancou-

ter and Toronto—and make them as fresh and believable as the girl next door. She can create grandeur without pretension and intimacy without sentimentality. "Seana's natural talent and her early classical training, especially in Shakespeare, have given her a tremendous range," says festival artistic director Richard Moore. "She is equally at home playing Noel Coward and Tennessee Williams. As well, her daring intelligence is in perfect balance with her emotions."

McKenna's range is on display in the new Stratford season (May 28 to Nov. 6). She's striking out in a new direction with her first Coward role, the witty Amanda, in the classic 1936 comedy *Private Lives* (May 30 to Nov. 2). Later in the season, she'll take the part of Anne Dotive, a woman crippled by a stroke in *Good Mother*, a world premiere from up-and-coming Canadian playwright Charlene Adams (see *Box*), that show will be directed by McKenna's husband, Miles Pether. She's also playing Chorus in the festival's production of Shakespeare's *Henry V* (June 2 to Nov. 4).

Interviewed the morning after her second preview performance of *Private Lives*, McKenna answers questions with a playfulness not unlike Amanda



Sometimes her first response is to laugh boisterously, and her speech is occasionally broken by those sudden giddy spasms of her voice her fans knew well. When I announce I'm about to dramatically change direction in my line of questioning, McKenna looks at me coyly and delivers an old but good comeback: "Will I get whiplash?" Her hair, shaved off for *Wife*, hasn't entirely grown back yet, leaving her with a grey, cap-like growth that contrasts with her crimson lipstick and fingernails. But the most striking thing about the actress is the shifting intensity of grey-blue eyes.

In *Private Lives*, she plays opposite the highly talented veteran Brian Bedford, who takes the role of Amanda's lover, Elyot (Bedford also directs the show). Their onstage relationship features ridiculous bed-hopping with the beds flying as thickly as blossoms in a May woodland. Brian plays with you, he plays with the audience, and he plays himself," McKenna says. She goes on to compare their adventurous stance to the dueling of two fiddle players, each trying to draw a bigger reaction from the audience. Continues McKenna: "You're always sort of thinking to yourself, 'That was a lovely laugh you got, dear, but if you think that was good, just watch this!'"

McKenna's independence of spirit is clearly rare than just a spoiler from Amanda. It has powered her career for more than two decades. In the mid-'70s, she dropped out of the University of Toronto and fled her native city to attend the National Theatre School in Montreal. Even before she graduated, the Stratford Festival offered her a job. In a typical display of independent thinking, McKenna turned it down. "I didn't want to get spooned," she says. "This is a big factory with beautiful costumes, a good psyche and eight months a year of secure employment. But I would have had to go on being an apprentice at Stratford, taking only the smaller of roles. I wanted to be on the boards, I wanted to get out and see the country."

After three years of working in big and little theatres across Canada,

McKenna finally succumbed to Stratford's lure in 1982, and quickly established herself as someone to watch for in costume. John O'Farrell, *Calm Fury's* Romeo in 1984 at still called about. But she grew tired of playing young female roles, especially passive tragic ones, which she felt did not reflect her own maturing as a woman. "After you've played enough classical ingénues, you want to shake yourself up," she says. "It'd be enough of *cryin'* and *dyin'*." So she left the festival in 1985 to be an itinerant actor once again, honing

them, "You're not alone out there!" McKenna's great triumph in playing Medea was in winning sympathy for a woman who kills her own children. "Hopefully, few in the audience will have done that," she jokes. "But like Medea, they do know what it's like to feel jealous, to feel out of control, to feel deceived, to feel violated. Medea is different from us in degree only—we're all on the same spectrum." After such a meaty character, playing the rich but vacant Amanda might seem a bit of a comedown. Is there a challenge in the role?

THE STRATFORD STAR CREATES GRANDEUR WITHOUT PHONINESS AND INTIMACY WITHOUT SENTIMENTALITY

For Private Lives, in which she appears opposite Brian Bedford, she acts to capture Amanda's positive life force



her skills on more contemporary work. But the classical stage at Stratford continues to beckon, and since the early '90s she's made frequent work with major touring Canadian and U.S. theatres.

McKenna's power onstage is much more than the effect of a vicious intelligence. Whether playing an icy Lady Macbeth or a sweetly disperate Blanche DuBois, she contains an emotional depth that finds an echo with her audiences. "I think you have to be willing to reveal those parts of your personality—or our personality—that you don't want people to see," McKenna muses. "It's a sharing, and you can only sustain it if you have faith that the people in the audience have experienced a similar thing. Really, you are saying to

McKenna, who lives with Peter and their three-year-old son, Collin, in a village near Stratford, pause to consider: "The challenge is capturing Amanda's essence, which is a very strong, positive life force. Her philosophy is to be kind to everybody to be as gay as possible. The challenge is playing her to keep it light, but not light, so that one doesn't go toward her natural melancholy."

Natural melancholy? My can pick this admission. But the interview is over, and there's no time to probe further. No doubt her melancholy will crop up in some future performance of *Chalkdust* or *Williams*—perhaps when Seana McKenna once again reveals her sister selves and reaches the lives of those watching her, out there in the intimate dark. ■

Entertainment Notes

Edited by Susan Oh

LIGHT AND SHADOW UNDER THE SUN

Summer music should be sunny, shiny and fun. Who wants to hear gloomy songs when the sun is out? These much-anticipated albums have arrived just in time for barbecue season and will likely dominate the hot months ahead. Two of them go down as easily as gin and tonic. But the other is dark and disturbing—and about as much fun as black-flame at a rock concert.

Unlike last year's brilliant *Kid A*, Brit band Radiohead's *Amnesiac* (EMI) sacrifices accountable melodies and song structures in favor of intriguing experimentalism. Oddly titled tracks such as "Pull your mind along" and "Like spinning plates" feature garbled vocals and scratchy sound effects, while the distorted instrumental "Hawking down" is jaw-dropping. Even a promising number like "I might be wrong" drowns Thom Yorke's chatty vocal in a sea of similar guitars and barking beats. Maybe it's time for some Prozac, boys.



GOING NATIVE ON THE CONVENTION FLOOR

The theme was adventure, even by the standards of Vancouver's Fairmont Waterfront Hotel. "American," answered a waiter, gleefully by carrying a platter laden with salmon-crostini from "that Hastings-on-the-hill" to a balloon temporarily transformed into an arched longhouse, tables grooved with a traditional totem. Marinated salmonid pot and casseroles, fire-roasted salmon, salads of every kind, and mixed grill of quail, partridge and pheasant. The Waterfront is feeding a growing appetite for all things aboriginal. The hotel has partnered with Richard



The Fairmont's "authentic experience"

Kenn, a local First Nations artist and entrepreneur, to offer British Columbia's \$1-billion convention against a native-themed extravaganza. Call it aboriginal chic. Conventioners

can build meetings around traditional food and dance, and add to the agenda cedar canoe excursions and "corporate team-building" exercises based on First Nations wisdom," says Kenn. "Aboriginal tourism is not about giving the world a tourney of our First Nations. It's about giving them an authentic cultural experience."

A second downtown hotel, the Hotel Vancouver, has opened a "resort base" decorated with traditional West Coast art, much of it provided by the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia. As ethnicity has its merits, fortunately, unlike most-studied native settlements of the past, there aren't anthropologists under every bed.

Radiohead's *Amnesiac* (far left) gets really snappy; R.E.M.'s latest finds with spooling songs; and **Lucinda Williams** (below) shines irresistibly

at least a getaway to the south of France.

By contrast, R.E.M. seems to have pulled itself out of the doldrums. *Reckless* (Warner) is brimming with upbeat songs like "So Far to Go" and "Invisible," and "All the Right Places." *Amnesiac* (Warner Bros.) is a stark, which have memorable tunes and hopeful messages. Peter Buck's churning Reckonbacker guitarattack. And Michael Stipe, who has made a career out of farragoing, can actually be understood as he sings some of his best lyrics like U2, another band from the 1980s. R.E.M. is experiencing a creative rebirth and has come up with its happen- sounding album in years.

Lucinda Williams sings about pleasure and pain. Either way, there's each palpable emotion in her voice that's impossible to dislike her. *Evening* (Universal) has all of the who—but less of the swing—of her runaway hit album *Car Wheels on a Gravel Road*. *Lonely Girl* and *Out of Touch* convey a sense of desperation, while *Seal Your Love* and the title track crackle with sexual heat. With the exception of *Heaven to Cry* and *Get Right with God*, which have a distinct country feel, most of the album is sunburst acoustic pop. Perfect for sunny summer nights.

Nicholas Jennings



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Entertainment Notes

Robert's version

Robert Adams is a reader—or least
a book-a-day. The former high-
school teacher and university lecturer
from Montreal is also a writer. Every
June, he prepares a series of five reviews
of novels and delivers them onstage
before sold-out audiences in Montreal
and Toronto. Adams has gathered 18 of his
commentaries in *A Lover of Reading* (Mc-
Clatchie and Seaver), covering novels from

Montreal author Sophie Bessette's
Ruddy Doyle Felt His He by Irish writer
Ruddy Doyle. Adams naturally covers
the basics—plot, characterization,
theme, historical context—but his at-
titude is less critic than fan. His review
of Louis de Bernières' Captain Corelli's
Mandolin ends with Adams asking the
author if two of the main charac-
ters ever married after the novel's end.



Book Sellers

fiction

1. LOSER IN LOVE WORLD , by James O.	\$19.95
2. THE OTHER COUNTRY , by Jennifer E.	1
3. A WARM HOME , by Barbara H.	1
4. A SWIMMING POOL , by Karen S.	1
5. MARSHMALLOW , Dennis Whalin (2)	1
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7. WIFE DON EXPLORER , Suzanne St.	1
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9. BIG PICTURE SHOW , George Crumb (2)	1
10. CAT STARS , Amy Tan (2)	1

Non-fiction

1. WE LAST NIGHT , Steve Carter and Nancy Galloway (2)	1
2. A LIFE IN DRAWING , Robert Adams (2)	1
3. PRIMER ACCORD , Peter Mayle (2)	1
4. PEACE AND LOVE (2)	1
5. THE HISTORY OF UNDERWEAR , Christine Borod (2)	1
6. INTERVIEW WITH THE VAMPIRE , Drake McManus (2)	1
7. FIVE SEASONS OF ONE SUMMER , Robert Macfarlane (2)	1
8. TOM LARK , Dan Orms (2)	1
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Allan Fotheringham

The irrepressible Kim

This is a romantic story. Romance doesn't much enter politics, but we need more of it. Especially when it involves enterprise ministers, who need everything they can get.

One of the tragic stories of our tragic politics—more tragic than tragic, one supposes—is the brief, stirring career of Kim Campbell. A bright and bubbly personality, she will perhaps one day write a book about it, and it would be a lively one. At the Kennedys used to say "Forget your mistakes, but never forget their names," Kim could have a number of journalists I could name in her gun sight.

She was an academic star in high school in Vancouver. And an accomplished stage performer in university slots while at University of British Columbia law school. She had a most unusual upbringing in that her mother—while Kim was still a child—took off and lived in Europe for a decade or so.

Her life, her resilient nature fuelled by who knows what, resembles an energetic mountain goat leaping from crag to crag. She was offered to the Vancouver school board, where she ran an older sister, Nathan Devlin. He was a bratty math professor at UBC. So bratty that when those world championship chess contests began to attract public attention, the BBC flew him to London to deliver media commentary. She and Devlin were named.

She joined a prestigious Vancouver law firm and, after promising to stay forever, fled within months to run for the leadership of the province's Social Credit Party, wherein she received 16 votes. She struck chords a hard-to-harden crowd in gritty West Vancouver by convincing them, like her mother, had suffered hardship. She had tried to learn the office. She had Diversify painted.

Onward beckoned, thanks to Vancouver Centre MP Pat Carney, who, bowing out of elected politics due to health problems, gifted her with a seat. A swift tour of the cabinet followed and, with B. Mulroney howling out, Kim one night gave a witty speech before a gaggle of rich Toyo cuff links in Toronto. The last John Bassett, who at one time owned both the Toronto Telegram and the Toronto Maple Leafs, was so bowled over along with wife Isobel they immediately vowed to audit money for Campbell's leadership campaign thus other candidates (including the much more qualified Barbara Mo-



Dougall; unfortunately one decade older) followed their noses and waited for the inevitable. It came two Tory seats in Ottawa. Diversify was quoted as hoping the world was so he could put a bumper sticker on his car: "I survived the prime minister."

Kim had married a young lawyer. Her夫婿 apparently became too much. One evening she came home from her busy schedule. His clothes were gone. So was he. The only thing left was a parting note:

Jean Chretien was an old-fashioned politician who believed in parsimony: the glue that keeps the Cons in power forever. He is a traditionalist who believes that unemployed ex-prime ministers—even from the extreme camp—must be taken care of. No Vancouver law firm would take Kim back. She hadn't even been in Ottawa long enough (six years) to qualify for the Cons pension. (Chretien has a Canadian council general in sunny Los Angeles, I'd where she met Henfrey.)

We are now on 4/4, a skip and a jump up from Broadway, at the Helen Hayes Theatre, right next door to the famous Sardi's, where all the famous opening night stars collect at midnight to see if the fifth edition of *The New York Town* will establish them as icons or supplicants at the UT office next morning. Henfrey Felder is absolutely brilliant.

At the Helen Hayes, in a one-man show called *George Gershwin Alone*, he is onstage without an intermission winging on two hours, playing the role of the genius who taught the world that American jazz could be emulated into symphony—and even opera. Fifty-something Kim Campbell and thirty-something Henfrey Felder are the 2001 expression called "companions," the duet name for two people who are together.

Henfrey Felder is from Montreal and was performing on the concert stage at 11. At 11, he was a fixture with Montreal's Yiddish Repertory Theatre in *I've My Father Told Me*. At 17 he began concert piano studies at the Juilliard and at the same age made his concert debut in Boston with Gustav Mahler's *Abschied*. He is a masterstringer, singing, piano-playing and acting as Gershwin—born in Brooklyn to Russian immigrants and explicating his music while leading us through *Lady Be Good* to *Concerto in F* and *An American in Paris* on to the shooting 1935 black opus *Porgy and Bess*.

He leads us to Gershwin's tragic death, at age 38, of a brain tumour. And Kim Campbell is a very happy person today

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